JEWISH POPULATION STATISTICAL HANDBOOK (in 5 volumes)

Volume 2:
The Jewish Population of the Russian Empire (1794–1914)

VILENSKY IGOR

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This handbook contains statistical information on the Jewish population of Europe since the mid-18th century. The figures presented in the handbook are compiled from various sources. Most tables are based on population censuses and official data from state statistical agencies. The author has translated the names of populated areas into English. This handbook is intended for researchers in the field of Jewish historical demography. The handbook consists of five volumes:

Volume 1: The Jewish Population of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (1765 census).

Volume 2: The Jewish Population of the Russian Empire (1794–1914).

Volume 3: The Jewish Population of Ukraine and Belarus (1900–2019).

Volume 4: The Jewish Population of Europe (1800–1930).

Volume 5: The Jewish Population of the German Empire (1800–1900).

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PREFACE

In Europe, Jews for many centuries were foreigners, a foreign body, tolerated by chance. They were allowed to settle in some city, after a while they were expelled, then they returned to it again. History decreed that by the mid-18th century the majority of European Jews lived in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. In this state they had the same problems as their fellow tribesmen in other European countries, perhaps on a much smaller scale. Everything changed at the end of the 18th century, when the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth ceased to exist. After this, most Polish Jews found themselves in the Russian Empire. There they also faced discrimination. Then no one could imagine that in the 20th century a part of European Jewry survived only because their ancestors ended up in the Russian Empire at the end of the 18th century.

In the Russian Empire, according to the 1897 census, 5,215,846 Jews were registered, or 60% of all European Jews, of whom there were 9,072,529. From 1797 to 1897, the number of Jews in the Russian Empire increased 5 times. According to the 4th revision list of 1781, there were 1,816 Jews in the Russian Empire, of which 35 were in Left Bank Ukraine, and 1,781 in Novorossiya. According to the 5th revision list of 1794, 18,861 Jews lived in Russia, of which 5,164 were in the Poltava Governorate, 5,322 in the

Chernigov Governorate, and 8,375 in Novorossiya[1].

Novorossiya is a region in the Northern Black Sea region, annexed to the Russian Empire as a result of the Russian-Turkish wars in the second half of the 18th century. Administratively, these lands at different times formed the Novorossiya Governorate and the Novorossiya-Bessarabia Governor-General. According to the administrative-territorial division of the beginning of the 20th century, Novorossiya included the Kherson, Ekaterinoslav and Taurida governorates, as well as the Bessarabia Governorate.

Although the administrative boundaries of the governorates of the Russian Empire do not coincide exactly with the boundaries of modern states, the territory inhabited by Jews can be divided as follows. Lithuania and Latvia are located on the territory of the Vilna, Kovno, Courland and Livonia governorates. Belarus is located on the territory of Grodno, Mogilev, Vitebsk and Minsk governorates. Right Bank Ukraine includes Podolia, Volhynia and Kiev governorates. Left Bank Ukraine includes Chernigov, Poltava and Kharkov Governorates. On the territory of the Novorossiya Governorates there are Crimea, Dnepropetrovsk, Lugansk, Donetsk, Kherson, Nikolaev, Odessa and Kirovograd Oblasts of Ukraine. The Russian Federation disputes Crimea and 4 oblasts of Ukraine. Moldova is located on the territory of the Bessarabia Governorate it also

[1] Кабузан В.М. Народы России в XVIII веке, Численность и этнический состав. М., Наука, 1990. С. 222–230.

includes the unrecognized Transnistrian Moldavian Republic.

The table 1.1 shows the numbers of the Jewish population of the Russian Empire at the beginning and in the middle of the 19th century. The figures for 1797–1803 are obtained from poll-tax payers (окладные) books. They contain summary figures of revisions and intended for the poll-tax calculating. Not the entire urban population was recorded in the poll-tax payers' books, but only merchants and burgers. More accurate figures are being calculated. According to Kabuzan's estimate, the number of Jews in the Russian Empire in 1797 was 576,200[2], which is higher than the figures from the poll-tax payers' books of different years (222,755).

The 1847 figures reflect the results of the Jewish census. Comparing the figures for 1797 and 1847, we can conclude that the Jewish population of the Russian Empire grew from 576,200 to 971,147 people, or 1.7 times.

Most of the Jews of the Russian Empire lived in the Jewish Pale of Settlement. The Pale of Settlement was a western region of the Russian Empire that existed from 1791 to 1917 in which permanent residency by Jews was allowed and beyond which Jewish residency, permanent or temporary, was mostly forbidden. The Pale of Settlement was established in several stages from

[2] Я.Е. Водарский, В.М. Кабузан, Территория и население России в XV–XVIII веках, Российская Империя от истоков до начала XIX века. Очерки социально-политической и экономической истории. Таблица 1.

1791 to 1795. It included the governorates listed in the table 2.3. However, the rights of Jews in Right Bank Ukraine and the Lithuanian-Belarusian Governorates, on the one hand, and in Left Bank Ukraine and Novorossiya, on the other hand, differed. The Courland Governorate was not formally part of the Jewish Pale of Settlement, but in fact the Jews were subject to the same legal regime as in other governorates. The Bessarabia Governorate was included in the Pale of Settlement in 1812.

In the Russian Empire, Jews belonged to one of the following estates: merchants, farmers, guild artisans, settled and unsettled burgers. For example, in the Kiev Governorate in 1856 there were 12,885 merchants, 11,527 farmers, 18,278 artisans, 80,921 settled burghers and 45,884 unsettled burghers[3]. In the Vilna Governorate in 1850 there were 656 merchants, 66,985 burgers and artisans, and 2,772 farmers. In governorate in 1859 there were 972 merchants, 63,707 burgers and artisans, and 2,966 farmers[4]. At the same time, Jews of all estates were considered as inorodtsy. Inorodtsy was a special ethnicity-based category of population that received a special treatment under the law. The categories of inorodtsies can be divided into two categories:

[3] Памятная книжка Киевской губернии на 1858 год. Киев, 1858. С. 235.

[4] Unsettled people were called bourgeois who did not have real estate and were not engaged in any type of activity. They were subject to additional restrictions under the 1853 law: increased recruitment duty, a ban on participation in city elections, and others. Look: Памятная книжка Виленской губернии на 1860 год. С. 45, 82.

eastern inorodtsies and Jews. The most significant difference between them was that being Jewish was determined by religion. Therefore, a Jew who converted to Christianity, according to the law, stopped being an inorodtsy.

Despite the fact that Jews lived in Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine for several centuries, they continued to be considered foreigners and alien elements. One can cite dozens of examples of such statements about Jews from reviews of the governorates of the Russian Empire. Discriminatory restrictions on admission to schools and universities, on the one hand, and prohibitions by rabbis to study in secular schools, on the other hand, led to the fact that most Jews were forced to engage in winemaking, trade and small crafts. In the Podolia Governorate in 1887, out of 88 distilleries, 87 factories were owned by Jews or were rented. The number of drinking establishments maintained by Jews in the cities of the governorate is 87% of their total number. Domestic and foreign trade in grain belonged exclusively to Jews[5].

In Eastern Europe, Jews lived in cities, towns and shtetls. Towns are usually bigger than shtetls or villages, but smaller than cities. Shtetl or miasteczko is a Yiddish term for the small towns with predominantly Jewish populations which existed in Eastern Europe. In the cities and shtetls of the Pale of Settlement, the percentage of the Jewish population was quite high. The table 1.2

[5] Подольская губерния. Опыт географическо-статистического описания. Каменец-Подольский, 1889. С. 93–95.

shows the numbers of Jews in the large cities of the Russian Empire in 1892. In Berdichev, Jews made up 80% of the total population, in Grodno and Kremenchug, 60% each. Of the administrative centers of governorates, the lowest percentage of the Jewish population was in Kiev and Poltava, 7,4% and 17,5%, respectively.

The Kiev Governorate was included in the Jewish Pale of Settlement in 1794. Before this, most of the territory of the governorate was part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, except for the city of Kiev. Jews were first registered in the governorate in 1792. 499 Jews moved from Belarus and 371 moved from neighboring regions of Ukraine. In 1797, there were 93 merchants and 4,935 burghers in the governorate. In 1802, there were 118 merchants and 19,733 burghers in the governorate. According to the revision of 1847, 134,997 Jews lived in the governorate[6].

According to the magistrate's list in 1815, there were 1,500 Jews in Kiev. However, after a protest from the city authorities in 1827, Jews were banned from settling in the city. Only merchants were allowed to live in Kiev, and only for a certain time. According to the regulations of 1835, Jews were forbidden to live in Kiev and all of them had to be expelled from the city. Jews were readmitted to Kiev after the ascension of Alexander II to the throne in 1855. Under his reforms, certain categories of Jews were permitted to settle outside the Pale of Settlement, as well as in Kiev. In 1862

[6] Еврейская энциклопедия. Киевская губерния. Том IX. С. 510.

there were 1,411 Jews living in Kiev; in 1863 their number increased to 3,013[7]; in 1892 to 13,849[8]; in 1897 to 31,801 (12,8% of the total population)[9]. The ban on Jews living in Kiev remained until the abolition of the Pale of Settlement in 1917. Already in 1919, the census registered 114,524 Jews in Kiev, with a total population of 544,369[10] people (21%). Before 1917 most of the city's Jews engaged in trade, crafts, and carting.

The Poltava Governorate was created in 1802, but Jews were allowed to settle in this territory in 1794. In Left Bank Ukraine, Jews settled in existing cities, towns and villages. In the Poltava Governorate the population consisted of burghers, Cossacks, state-owned and landowner peasants. According to the law of 1804, Jews could live and trade only in cities and towns. However, landowners could settle Jews on their cities, towns and villages, where they were engaged in winemaking and trading. In 1822, there was an order to remove Jews from state-owned villages, leaving one for each house to sell state-owned wine until the expiration of the license. They were allowed to sell wine only in cities and towns. In 1835, an order was received to completely remove Jews from state-owned and Cossack villages. In 1840, it was clarified that

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[7] Еврейская энциклопедия. Киев. IX. С. 519–522.

[8] Памятная книжка Киевской губернии на 1894 год. Киев, 1894. С. 300.

[9] Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., XVI. Киевская губерния. С. 78.

[10] Перепись г. Киева 16 марта 1919 г. Часть 1, Таблица 2. Киев, 1920.

Jews could live in villages with a mixed population only if Cossacks and state peasants made up less than 10% of the landowner peasants. In 1855, Jews were deprived of the right to acquire land ownership. In 1865, the rights of Jews in the Poltava Governorate were equal to other governorates in the Pale of Settlement.

Temporary regulations regarding the Jews (or May Laws on 15 May 1882) were residency and business restrictions on Jews in the Russian Empire. Originally, intended only as temporary measures, they remained in effect for more than thirty years. These were the most discriminatory laws adopted by the tsarist government in 100 years. The purpose of the laws was to encourage Jews to leave the Russian Empire[11]. As an exemption from the temporary regulations on 1882, Jews were allowed to settle in 35 villages of the Poltava Governorate[12]. In the Poltava Governorate in 1892, 71,027 or 68.3% Jews lived in cities, and 32,981 or 31,7% Jews lived in districts (povites). Jews lived in the villages where residence was permitted. There is no exact list of these villages.

The famous Russian lawyer and politician Genrikh Sliozberg spent his school years in Poltava and knew local life well. In Little Russia, the Jewish population never lived crowdedly, did not constitute the majority not only in cities, but also in towns, and was not isolated from the

[11] Wikipedia. May Laws.
[12] See list of villages: Мыш М.И. Руководство к русским законам о евреях. С.-Петербург, 1914. С. 122, 123.

surrounding population. Jews in Lithuania and the Right Bank of Ukraine enjoyed communal and spiritual autonomy. Jewish kahals had power, the right to trial and reprisal against Jews. Little Russian Jews, when forming communities, were subject to general Russian laws, except for religion and family matters. Jews who came to Poltava from Lithuania quickly adapted to the conditions of local life[13]. The local population was hostile towards Jews.

Until the early 1840s, a separate regular census of the Jewish population in the Russian Empire was not conducted. The first more or less reliable figures appeared only after the audit of the Jewish population in 1847. From 1856 to 1886, the population was determined by governorate's statistical committees based on data on annual mechanical and natural population growth and police registration figures. Subsequently, governorate's statistical committees published memorial books in which population figures by religion were periodically given. Figures provided by statistical committees were not accurate. The mistakes were due to the fact, Jews were registered in one governorate, but lived in another governorate often lived in one. There was both double counting and undercounting numbers of Jews.

In 1884, a commission of the Statistical Committee for the first time carried out a study of the size of the Jewish population in the Jewish

[13] Генрих Слиозберг. Дела минувших лет. Записки русского еврея. Том 1. Париж, 1933. С. 33–35.

Pale of Settlement. It included a compilation of data collected for this purpose by provincial commissions, supplemented by data from other sources. The table 1.3 compares the Jewish population in 1882 according to this study (Alenitsyn Commission Report) (columns 1–3). These data are compared with the figures for 1892 (data from other years are given for individual governorates). All the numbers in column 5 were collected by me from various original sources that are freely available. Government statistics include the Nikolaev Military Governorate (13,412), the Odessa City Gradonachalstvo (112,235), the Kerch-Yenikalsky City Gradonachalstvo (4,918) and the Sevastopol City Gradonachalstvo (1,832). From the study we can conclude that the largest Jewish communities lived in the Podolia and Kiev governorates. The fewest Jews lived in the Poltava, Ekaterinoslav and Chernigov governorates.

The First general census of the population of the Russian Empire in 1897 was the only nation-wide census performed in the Russian Empire. The census recorded demographic data as of 9 February 1897 with a population of 125,640,021, of these, 93,442,864 lived in European Russia. Jews in European Russia made up about 4.2% of the population 3,789,448.

In 1797, 47.3% of the Jewish population lived in Right Bank Ukraine, 44.7% in Lithuanian-Belarusian governorates, 6% in Left Bank Ukraine and Novorossiya governorates, then after 100 years the proportion changed. In 1897, 33.8% of

the Jewish population lived in Right Bank Ukraine, 41.3% in Lithuanian-Belarusian governorates, 20.6% in Left Bank Ukraine and Novorossiya governorates, and 4.3% outside the Pale of Settlement.

The table 1.4 shows the Jewish population figures for 1860, 1897 and 1914. According to various estimates, the number of Jews in 1914 is overestimated.

According to estimates based on population movement and emigration figures, the total number in 1900 was 119,023,480, of which 4,029,290 were Jews.

Detailed statistics on the size of the Jewish population in the governorates of the Pale of Settlement are given in the tables in the are given in the same tables (4.5–4.22). Of the remaining ones, you should pay attention to the Courland and Livonia governorates. They were not formally part of the Pale of Settlement, but Jews also lived there and were subject to similar prohibitions. The Don Host Oblast was not part of the Pale of Settlement, but from 1887 it included part of the Yekaterinoslav Governorate, in which Jews were allowed to live. Thus, in 1897 there were 11,783 Jews in Rostov and 2,940 in Taganrog[14].

Of the governorates outside the Pale of Settlement, the most Jews lived in the St. Petersburg and Smolensk governorates. In most

[14] Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г. XII. Область Войска Донского. С. 76, 77.

cases, they were there illegally and avoided the census.

In 1882, 2,270[15] Jews were registered in the St. Petersburg Governorate, then according to the 1897 census there were already 21,128. Of these, 16,944 lived in St. Petersburg[16].

In 1862, there were 648 Jews in the Smolensk Governorate, including 446 in Smolensk[17]. According to the 1897 census, there were 11,185 Jews in the Smolensk Governorate, of which 4,241 were in Smolensk and 1,145 in Roslavl[18].

In 1858, 277,479 Jews lived in the Kiev Governorate, of which 4,437 were Jewish farmers. There were 19 agricultural colonies in the Kiev Governorate, including 2 in the Kiev district (1,369 Jews), 3 in the Vasilkov district (1,094), 1 in the Berdichev district (320), 11 in the Radomyshl district (713), and 4 in the Cherkassy district (1,641)[19].

In the Podolia Governorate there were 196,174 Jews in 1857[20], 234,405 in 1870[21]. In

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[15] Памятная книжка С.-Петербургской губернии на 1884 год. С. Петербург, 1894. С. 4, 5.

[16] Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г. XXXVII. С.-Петербургская губерния. С. 88, 89.

[17] Памятная книжка Смоленской губернии на 1864 и 1865 г. г. Смоленск, 1865. С. 20–27.

[18] Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г. XL. Смоленская губерния. С. 82, 83.

[19] Василий Мозговой. Очерк Киевской губернии. 1881. С. 29–39.

[20] Памятная книжка Подольской губерни на 1859 год. 1859. С. 112.

[21] Генрих Дейч. Архивные документы по истории Евреев в России в XIX – начале XX вв. Благовест, 1994. С. 75.

1888, 325,907 Jews lived in the Podolia Governorate, of these, 101,331 are in cities, 140,598 in towns and 83,978 in villages. Jews made up 13.3% of the governorate's population. There were 14 Jewish agricultural colonies in the Podolia Governorate. The total number of Jewish farmers was 4,597. The attempt to accustom Jews to agricultural work was unsuccessful. In 1853, 10 Jewish agricultural colonies were formed in the Podolia Governorate. The Jews who settled in these colonies were granted various kinds of privileges: they were allocated 10,369 tithes of land, 100 rubles were issued for each family, all farmers were freed from all monetary and natural duties for 10 years. During the 1872 revision, it turned out that all field and hayfield lands were leased to other persons[22].

The Volhynian Governorate was formed in 1796. The governorate's city until 1804 was Novograd-Volynsk, since 1804 it was Zhitomir.

In 1797, 578 Jewish merchants and 13,687 Jewish burghers were registered in the Volhynian Governorate, in 1803 were 789 Jewish merchants and 24,315 Jewish burghers[23].

In the Volhynian Governorate in 1884 there were 9 Jewish agricultural colonies, in which 1,595 Jews lived, they owned 3,859 acres of land[24].

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[22] Подольская губерния. Опыт географическо-статистического описания. С. Петербург, 1889. С. 92, 93, 117, 118.

[23] Еврейская энциклопедия. Волынская губерния. V. С. 738.

[24] Энциклопедический словарь Брокгауза и Ефрона. Том 13. С. Петербург, 1891. С. 124.

Grodno Governorate was created in 1795. In 1797, the tax-paying Jewish population of 29,254 lived in the Grodno Governorate, including in the districts: Slonim 3,236, Novogrudok 2,917, Grodno 4,989, Volkovyssk 3,185, Lida 4,361, Brest 4,610, Kobrin 3,225, Pruzhany 2 732[25]. In 1843 Lida and Novogrudok districts were given in Vilan and Minsk governorates. From Belostok Oblast were incorporated into Grodno Governorate Belostok, Belsk and Sokolka districts.

The Kovno Governorate was formed in 1842 from 7 districts of the western part of Vilna Governorate.

In 1868, 148,718 Jewish residents lived in the Mogilev Governorate, of which 4,577 were listed as Jewish farmers[26].

The territory where the Vitebsk Governorate is located was included in the Russian Empire in 1772. In 1796, the Belarusian Governorate was created on this territory, and in 1802 it was divided into Mogilev and Vitebsk governorates. The largest Jewish communities were in Vitebsk and Polotsk. According to the poll-tax books in 1787, there were 1,032 Jews in Vitebsk and 1,155 in Polotsk.

The Kherson Governorate consisted of 6 districts, the Nikolaev Military Governorate and the Odessa Gradonachalstvo. Since 1828, the governorate included the Bobrinetsky district, which was renamed Yelisavetgrad in 1865. The

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[25] Еврейская энциклопедия. Гродненская губерния. Ibid.

[26] Могилевские губернские ведомости, часть неофициальная. 1869, № 5. С. 35.

population of the Kherson Governorate increased mainly due to resettlement from other governorates. In 1800 there were 691 Jews in the Kherson Governorate[27], 23,691 in 1836[28]. In the Kherson Governorate, according to the revision of 1847, the Jewish population was 29,306. In 1861 there were 53,632 Jews in the Kherson Governorate, 131,412 in 1890[29].

In Kherson City, the first Jewish inhabitants were registered in 1799 in the number of 39 merchants and 180 burghers. In 1803, 36 merchants and 344 burghers lived in the city[30].

The city with the largest Jewish population in the Kherson Governorate was Odessa Gradonachalstvo. The first Jewish settlers arrived in Odessa from Volhynia, Podolia and Vilna governorates. In 1795, 246 Jews lived in Odessa[31], 10,539 in 1857[32], 12,160 in 1859[33], 51,400 in 1873[34], 112,235 in 1892[35].

Kharkov Governorate was included in the Jewish Pale of Settlement in 1836. In 1860, 137

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[27] Юлий Гессен. История еврейского народа в России. Том 1. Петроград, 1916. С. 187.
[28] Новороссийский календарь, 1838 год. Одесса, 1837. С. 154.
[29] Новороссийский календарь на 1892 год. Одесса, 1891. С. 166, 174, 177.
[30] Еврейская энциклопедия. Херсон. XV. С. 609.
[31] Еврейская энциклопедия. Одесса. XII С. 50.
[32] Материалы для географии и статистики России. Херсонская губерния. Ibid. С. 464.
[33] Новороссийский календарь на 1861 год. Одесса, 1860. С. 92.
[34] Памятная книжка Одесского градоначальства на 1878 год. Одесса, 1878. С. 60.
[35] Результаты однодневной переписи г. Одессы 1 декабря 1892 года. Одесса, 1894. Часть 1, 4, 5.

Jews lived in the governorate, 73 of them in the city of Kharkov. By 1897, their number had increased to 10,626, most of whom lived in Kharkov[36]. However, the actual number of Jews who were allowed to live permanently in Kharkov was much lower.

The population of Bessarabia in 1902 was 2,101,189 people, of which 241,222 were Jews[37]. The population of Bessarabia in 1919 increased to 2,631,000 people, of which 287,000 were Jews[38].

In 1847, there were 532 Jews in the Livonia Governorate, 2,638 in 1864, more of them in Riga.

2. CONGRESS POLAND

The Congress Poland or the Kingdom of Poland was the former territory of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, which was part of the Russian Empire since 1815.

In 1807, according to the Treaty of Tilsit, the Grand Duchy of Warsaw was formed from part of the Polish and Lithuanian territories that were transferred to Prussia and Austria-Hungary during the divisions of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. It was a protectorate of Napoleonic France and de facto existed until 1813. The Jewish population of the Grand Duchy of

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[36] Памятная книжка Харьковской губернии на 1862 год. Харьков, 1862. С. 65.

[37] Бессарабский календарь на 1902 год. Кишинев, 1902. Статистические и справочные сведения. С. 7, 8.

[38] Republica Moldova. Aspecte etnopolitice, (The Center for Conflict Prevention and Early Warning). S. 62.

Warsaw is presented in the table 2.1. The 1808 census data is not accurate enough, since Jews avoided the census out of fear of being drafted into the army. The 1810 census gives a more accurate figure for the total population.

According to the decisions of the Congress of Vienna in 1815, most of the duchy was annexed to the Russian Empire as an autonomous Kingdom of Poland. The Krakow department returned to Austria-Hungary, and the Poznan department to Prussia.

In 1808, the new authorities promised Jews full civil rights, including freedom of settlement, but this was not done due to resistance from the Christian population.

Congress Poland was polity created in 1815. Since 1887, the most used phrases have been the Vistula Land or Vistula Country. The Congress Poland was divided into governorates since 1837 (into województwas from 1815 to 1837). The administrative division of which changed several times.

Before the transition to the Russian Empire, Jews had limited rights. This situation continued after the territories transferred to the Russian Empire. The created commission found no grounds to equalize the rights of Jews with other citizens. Attempts by Jews to appeal directly to the emperor did not find the proper response. Emperor Alexander 1 issued an order that all decrees issued by the previous government had not lost their force and local authorities could use them.

In many cities, at the request of residents, Jews were prohibited from engaging in trade or were allowed to live only on certain streets. Jews were also forced to pay a special tax called the kosher tax. Its analogue was box tax in the Russian Empire. This fee was introduced in 1809 and was only abolished in 1862.

In connection with the abolition of restrictions on the right of residence of Jews, the cities of the governorates were divided into four categories. For the Warsaw Governorate they were as follows: 1) in 74 localities there were no restrictions; 2) in 21 cities there were certain quarters in which only privileged Jews could build stone houses and live; 3) in 31 cities, ancient privileges were preserved, allowing the city government to exclude Jews; 4) Jews could not settle freely at 31 points of the border strip[39].

The Jews of the Congress Poland were separated from the Jews living in other Russian governorates. In fact, there were two Pale of Settlement. Jews from the Kingdom of Poland could not move to Russian governorates. Moving from Russian governorates to the Congress Poland was also prohibited. This led to the two communities being mentally separated from each other. Some began to consider themselves Russian Jews, others were Polish Jews.

Polish Jews belonged to the commercial and industrial class of the population. They were distinguished by the religiosity characteristic of all

[39] Еврейская энциклопедия. V. Варшавская губерния. С. 333.

Jews. In 1861, there were 817 clergy in the Kingdom of Poland, including 294 rabbis. There were 880 synagogues and houses of worship[40].

In the Congress Poland, Jews were the second largest population. The Jewish community had a very high rate of natural increase. They were settled throughout the territory, but lived mainly in cities. If in 1816 they made up 7.8% of the total population, then by 1997 the share of the Jewish population increased to 14%. The absolute growth of the Jewish population during this period was 6.2 times (from 212,944 to 1,321,100), while the overall growth was 3.2 times (from 2,732,324 to 8,761,476). However, the concentration of Polish Jews in major cities was significantly less than that of Russian Jews, with the exception of Warsaw. It is also known that some Jews emigrated from the Russian Empire. The table 2.2 presents population figures for the Congress Poland from 1816 to 1897.

The table 2.3 presents statistics of the Jewish population of the Congress Poland with details by governorates. If in 1840 9.8% of the Jewish population lived in the Warsaw Governorate, then in 1897 there were already 26.6%. In second place in 1897 was the Piotrkowska Governorate with 16.9% of the Jewish population. The growth of the Jewish population occurred despite the fact that most Polish political leaders rejected the idea of Jewish emancipation. They saw the Jews as a problematic group whose

[40] Географические и статистические очерки Царства Польского, (С. Петербург, 1863), 55, 56.

different religion, language and culture, not to mention their numbers, meant that they were unlikely to be full members of the future Polish state. In this regard, they were no different from other peoples of the Russian Empire, among whom Jews lived.

Of particular concern to the Poles was the fact that the number of Jews was growing faster than the overall population. The second irritating factor was competition from Jewish commercial and financial capital. Although opinions that Jews had significant finances were obviously exaggerated. The second half of the 19th century also coincided with the rise of the Polish national liberation movement. In any case, the legal status of Jews in Congress Poland was more liberal than of the Jews of the Russian Empire in the Pale of Settlement.

In 1827, the Jewish population was distributed among the województwas as follows: Krakowska 26,712, Sandomirerz 40,1490, Kaliska 36,207, Lubelska 53,167, Płocka 43,150,3 Mazowsze 82,155, Podlasie 36,706, Augustowska 59,467[41]. Total Jewish population there were 377,754.

In 1827, 255,739 (67.7%) of the Jews lived in cities and 122,015 (22.3%) in villages. In 1865, 91.5% Polish Jewry lived in cities and only 8.5% in villages[42]. Obviously, the author included small

[41] Obraz jeograficzno-statystyczny Królestwa Polskiego, (1830), Tabella miast Królestwa Polskiego.
[42] Encyclopedia Judaica, Volume 16, Poland, 301.

towns in the statistics. According to official statistics, in 1890, 52.7% of Jews lived in cities (Table 2.3).

After the third partition of Poland in 1795, Warsaw became part of Prussia. The Duchy of Warsaw was formed. In 1799, there were 6,750 Jews living in Warsaw, representing 8.3% of the city's population. In 1808 the number increased to 11,911 or 11.9% of the population. During the existence of the Duchy of Warsaw, the town hall liquidated the leadership of the community and appointed a trustee for the Jewish population. In 1809, a decree was issued on the resettlement of Jews to the areas of Prague, Wola and Powiśle. This decree was in effect until 1862. In 1815, the Duchy of Warsaw became part of the Russian Empire. In 1862 was granted citizens' rights to Jews in the Kingdom of Poland. Restrictions on settlement and land acquisition were abolished. After 1862, Warsaw became a city open to new residents who came to Warsaw from smaller towns of the Congress Poland. In 1882, 127,917 Jews were in Warsaw on census day. The 1882 figures include the entire present population on census day, including residents not registered in the city. Jews, which constituted 33.4% of all inhabitants. In 1897, 219.128 were in the city. Also, Jews began to move to Warsaw from the Pale of Settlement, where there were still restrictions on the residence of Jews.

The second largest Jewish population in the mid-19th century was the city of Łódź. From a small town 767 inhabitants, including 259 Jews, in

1820, and 24,656 inhabitants, including 2,886 Jews in 1856, Łódź had grown into a city of 314,020 inhabitants by 1897, with a Jewish community of over 98,671, the second largest Jewish city of the Congress Poland.

Population growth is due to the fact that in the 1830s and 1840s, the city of Łódź became the most important center for textile industry. In 1911, there were 167,048 Jews living in Łódź, out of a total population of 512,472 inhabitants. In 1821, Jews controlled over 88% of the commercial companies operating in the city. The development of Jewish trade in the Kingdom of Poland, in which Łódź merchants participated very actively, led to a situation in which, at the beginning of the 1860s, Jews took a monopoly position in trade in Łódź, constituting almost 74% of all traders and merchants[43].

Lublin served as a center of Jewish life as well as a modern cultural hub. It was the largest city of the Congress Poland after Warsaw at the beginning of the 19th century. Jews made up almost half of the population of Lublin. From the 1830s, particularly rapid population growth began to occur in Jewish neighborhoods. Between 1819 and 1897, the number of Jews in the city increased from 4,771 to 24,280, and their percentage in relation to the total population from 48.3% to 60.1%.

[43] Wiesław Puś, Żydzi w Łodzi w latach zaborów 1793–1914. Łodz, 1998. S. 25.

The next tables (2.4–2.15) present the figures for the Jewish population by governorate. The population of 1827 is given only for cities.

The Warsaw Governorate was created in 1844 as a result of the merger of the Mazovian and Kalisz Governorates. In 1867, the territories of the Warsaw Governorate were divided into smaller ones. The new Warsaw Governorate, the restored Kalisz Governorate (Kaliski, Łęczycki, Koniński, Sieradzki and Wieluński districts) and the newly created Piotrków Governorate (Rawski and Piotrkowski districts). As a result of the 1893 reform, the borders of the governorate were expanded and included two counties from neighboring governorates. In 1893, two new counties were included in the governorate: Płoński from Płock Governorate and Pułtusk from Łomża Governorate.

In 1804, there were 2,113 Jews in Kalisz (under Prussian rule), 3,463 in 1827, 4,358 in 1857[44].

The Kielecka Governorate was formed in 1842 by renaming the Krakow Governorate. In 1844, the territory of the Kielecki Governorate was included in the Radom Governorate. In 1867, the Kielecka Governorate was restored, except of the Bendinski district, which went to the Piotrkowska Governorate. In 1876, there were 59,405 Jews in

[44] Enciclopedia Judaica. Volume 11. Kalisz. S. 739.

Kielecka Governorate[45]. In 1852, there were 101 Jews in Kielce, 974 in 1872, 2,659 in 1882[46].

The Łomżyńska Governorate was formed in 1867. It included the districts of Szczuczyński, Kolneński, Łomżyński, Mazowiecki from the former Augustowska Governorate, and the districts of Ostrołęsk, Ostrowski, Makowski and Pułtuski from the Płock Governorate. In 1893, the Pułtuski district became part of the Warsaw Governorate. There were 736 Jews in 1826 in Łomża, 2,252 in 1848, 2,574 in 1852[47].

The Piotrkowska Governorate was formed in 1867 from parts of the Warsaw and Radomska governorates. There were 1,817 Jews in 1808 in Piotrków, 2,133 in 1827, 4,166 in 1857[48]. According to the 1871 census, 5,706 Jews lived in Piotrków[49].

The Płocka Governorate was formed in 1837. In 1867, the Ostrołęcki and Pułtuski districts were moved to the newly formed Łomżyńska Governorate.

In 1848, in Radomska Governorate there were 96,833 Jews[50], in 1869, 73,305, of whom

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[45] Памятная книжка Келецкой губернии на 1877 год. 1877. С. 115.

[46] Enciclopedia Judaica. Volume 12. Kielce. S. 146, 147.

[47] Enciclopedia Judaica. Volume 13. Lomza. S. 178 [1826, 1852]; Małgorzata Krystyna Frąckiewicz. Antroponimia Żydów łomzyńskich w kontekście kulturowym. Łomża, 2020. S. 21 [1848].

[48] Enciclopedia Judaica. Volume 16. Piotrków. S. 180.

[49] Памятная книжка Петроковской губернии на 1872 год. 1872. С. 165.

[50] Военно-статистическое обозрение Российской империи. т. 15. Ч. 5. Радомская губерния, 1849. С. 165.

33,168 lived in cities[51]. There were 413 Jews in Radom in 1815, 1,495 in 1856[52].

Siedlecka Governorate was created in 1867 from the division of the Lubelska Governorate. It was in fact a recreation of the older Podlasie Governorate.

Suwalki Governorate was formed in 1867 from part of the Augustowska Governorate. In 1827, there were 1,209 Jews in Suwałki, 3,779 in 1840, 6,558 in 1857, 7,166 in 1862[53].

[51] Памятная книжка Радомской губернии на 1871 год. 1871. Народонаселение. С. 5.
[52] Enciclopedia Judaica, Volume 17, Radom, 56.
[53] Enciclopedia Judaica. Volume 19. Suwalki, S. 331 [1827, 1856]; Статистические таблицы о состоянии городов Российской империи. 1842. Августовская губерния. С. 60 [1842]; Edyta Juszkiewicz, Historia zydowskiego osadnictwa w Suwalkach // Żydzi wschodniej Polski, (Białystok, 2014). S. 125 [1862].

Table 1.1. Jewish population of the Russian Empire 1794–1847

Governorates	1794–1807[1]	1838[2]	1847[3]
Kiev	26,734	103,326	134,997
Podolia	48,744	150,485	164,449
Volhynia	31,027	195,030	174,487
Right Bank Ukraine	**106,505**	**475,841**	**473,933**
Chernigov	1,113	18,400	18,437
Poltava	2,112	16,140	15,972
Left Bank Ukraine	**3,225**	**34,540**	**33,572**
Taurida	480	4,110	2,928

[1] Еврейская энциклопедия Брокгауза и Ефрона (С-Петербург, 1908–1913). [*Полтавская*, XII, 699; *Черниговская*, XV, 852; *Гродненская*, VI, 794; *Виленская*, V, 557; *Минская*, XI, 78; *Белорусская*, V, 16; *Таврическая*, XIV, 669; *Херсонская*, XV, 602; *Екатеринославская*, VII, 498]; Архив Юго-Западной России, 5, II, *Евреи, 215*: [Киевская, Подольская, Волынская].

[2] Б. М-Н, *Устройство и состояние еврейских обществ. Список еврейских обществ за 1847 г. с обозначением ревизского населения за 1847 г. и общие статистические выводы о еврейском народонаселении,* (1849–50), 202, [tax-paid population].

[3] Б. М-Н, Ibid.

Governorates	1794–1807[1]	1838[2]	1847[3]
Kherson	1,153	22,424	17,779
Yekaterinoslav	618	6,139	4,889
Novorossiya	**2,251**	**32,673**	**93,577**
Grodno	29,255	99,592	98,196
Vilna	46,666	69,397	68,424
Kovno		82,664	81,505
Vitebsk		47,649	50,353
Mogilev		83,715	87,739
Belarus (Vitebsk & Mogilev)	23,926		
Minsk	10,947	88,880	87,633
Lithuania and Belarus	**110,794**	**471,897**	**473,850**
Total	**222,775**	**971,224**	**1,041,360**

Table 1.2. Population of the cities of the Russian Empire in 1892[4]

Cities	Population	Jews	Jews, %
Kiev	187,245	13,849	7,4
Berdichev	774,549	59,541	79,9
Kamianets-Podolsky	36,064	13,162	36,5
Vinnitsa	25,478	14,104	55,4
Zhitomir	58,926	25,100	42,8
Grodno	50,952	30,652	60,2
Bialystok	62,626	49,293	78,7
Brest	49,141	27,602	56,2
Vilna	109,784	58,277	52,7
Kovno	61,725	34,515	55,9
Mogilev (1889)	43,859	18,887	43,2
Vitebsk (1882)	48,670	24,371	49.0

[4] Appendix 1, Reference tables by governorates.

Dinaburg (1882)	61,662	26,721	43.5
Minsk	85,104	46,759	55,3
Chernigov (1885)	26,703	10,037	37,0
Poltava	43,563	7,636	17,5
Kremenchug	54,831	33,245	60,0
Odessa	340,526	112,235	32,8
Yekaterinoslav (1897)	112,839	40,971	36,3

Table 1.3. Jewish population of the governorates in 1882 and 1887–1892

	1882			Year	Jews
Governorate	**Total**	**Jews**	**Jews, %**		
Bessarabia	1,385,743	167,827	12.1	1890	210,728
Vilna	1,191,992	175,996	14.8	1892	205,148
Vitebsk	1,037,892	133,789	12.9	1894	158,649
Volhynian	1,946,438	289,820	14.9	1892	330,195
Grodno	1,163,525	229,574	19.7	1892	230,199
Ekaterinoslav	1,459,066	47,304	3.2	1887	52,028
Kiev	2,332,421	339,557	14.6	1892	458,114
Kovno	1,419,493	269,399	19.0	1892	313,417
Minsk	1,410,754	283,194	20.1	1892	359,457
Mogilev	835,244	151,055	18.1	1892	175,502
Podolia	2,239,514	418,858	18.7	1892	374,061
Poltava	2,399,400	84,041	3.5	1892	103,918

Taurida	858,545	21,197	2.5	1890	38,043
Kharkov	2,160,263	8,474	0.4	1887	17,715
Kherson	1,479,303	140,162	9.5	1890	131,412
Chernigov	1,896,540	83,117	4.5	1893	118,166
Gradonachalstvos	265,813	77,275	29.1	1892	132,397
Total	**25,481,946**	**2,920,639**	**11.5**		

Table 1.4. Population of the governorates of the Russian Empire in 1860–1914[5]

Governorate	1860[6]	1897[7]		1914[8]	
	Jews	Total	Jews[9]	Total	Jews
Arkhangelsk	191	346,536	251	505,700	405
Astrakhan (1888)	872	1,003,542	2,722	1,427,500	4,425
Bessarabia	81,172	1,935,412	228,528	2,686,600	312,989
Vilna	80,123	1,591,207	204,688	2,083,200	268,733
Vitebsk	62,628	1,489,246	180,970	1,984,800	234,206
Vladimir	153	1,515,691	1,204	2,225,900	2,003

[5] Figures obtained from different tables collections may vary.

[6] *Географическо-статистический словарь Российской Империи,* Тома 1–5, (Спб., 1863–1885); [Kostroma 1863, Perm 1865, Saints Petersburg 1867].

[7] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., Краткие общие сведения по империи. Распределение населения обоего пола по главнейшим сословиям, вероисповеданиям, родному языку и некоторым занятиям*, (1905), 13–20; tables 9–26.

[8] *Статистический ежегодник России 1915. Part I*, 33–70.

[9] *Еврейское население России,* (Петроград, Еврейское статистическое общество, 1917).

Governorate	1860[6]	1897[7]		1914[8]	
	Jews	Total	Jews[9]	Total	Jews
Vologda	203	1,341,785	404	1,772,200	532
Volhynian	189,338	2,989,482	395,782	5,241,800	697,684
Voronezh	337	2,531,253	2,866	3,687,000	4,056
Vyatka	237	3,030,831	880	4,062,000	1,219
Grodno	98,500	1,603,409	280,489	2,094,300	267,652
Don Host Oblast		2,564,238	15,978	4,013,400	24,080
Ekaterinoslav	23,155	2 113 674	101,088	3,537,300	168,729
Kazan	167	2,170,665	1,535	2,900,400	3,190
Kaluga	507	1,132,843	1,469	1,497,200	1,946
Kiev	247,842	3,559,229	433,728	4,988,000	600,056
Kovno	178,870	1,544,564	212,666	1,871,400	256,569

Governorate	1860[6]	1897[7]		1914[8]	
	Jews	Total	Jews[9]	Total	Jews
Kostroma	399	1,387,015	853	1,855,900	1,114
Courland	27,927	674,034	51,070	812,300	61,166
Kursk	146	2,371,012	4,355	3,276,200	5,570
Livonia	1,221	1,299,365	29,683	1,778,500	39,838
Minsk	109,699	2,147,621	345,105	3,070,900	484,281
Mogilev	120,776	1,686,760	203,931	2,551,400	304,127
Moscow	921	2,430,581	8,704	3,662,900	13,186
Nizhny Novgorod	484	1,584,774	2,617	2,081,200	2,497
Novgorod	900	1,367,022	3,802	1,729,300	6,053
Olonets		364,156	403	476,200	524
Orenburg		1,600,145	1,965	2,272,000	2,954

Governorate	1860[6]	1897[7]		1914[8]	
	Jews	Total	Jews[9]	Total	Jews
Oryol	594	2,033,798	6,352	2,816,200	8,730
Penza	103	1,470,474	562	1,940,500	776
Perm	259	2,994,302	2,075	4,083,200	2,858
Saints Petersburg	3,626	2,112,033	21,128	3,197,800	32,298
Podolia	209,137	3,018,299	372,424	4,127,600	501,503
Poltava	39,217	2,778,151	110,944	3,906,200	157,029
Pskov	1,295	1,222,317	7,412	1,447,100	8,393
Ryazan	343	1,802,196	1,620	2,795,000	2,516
Samara	302	2,751,336	2,613	3,899,800	3,510
Saratov	51	2,405,829	2,953	3,432,100	4,462
Simbirsk	505	1,527,848	614	2,124,500	850

Governorate	1860[6]	1897[7]		1914[8]	
	Jews	Total	Jews[9]	Total	Jews
Smolensk	907	1,525,279	11,185	2,210,200	15,250
Taurida (1864)	14,300	1,447,790	60,752	2,133,300	97,492
Tambov	696	2,684,030	2,215	3,555,000	2,844
Tver	1,410	1,769,135	1,474	2,402,900	1,922
Tula	562	1,419,136	2,868	2,016,000	3,830
Ufa		2,196,642	722	3,139,100	942
Kharkov	6,575	2,492,316	13,664	3,452,000	18,986
Kherson	131,916	2,733,612	339,920	3,806,900	469,010
Kholm				1,087,800	146,816
Chernigov	50,044	2,297,854	114,452	3,148,900	157,130
Estonia	400	412,716	7,403	512,500	1,691

Governorate	1860[6]	1897[7]		1914[8]	
	Jews	Total	Jews[9]	Total	Jews
Yaroslavl	1,614	1,071,355	1,719	1,416,700	2,125
European Russia	**1,690,624**	**91,428,866**	**3,802,807**	**132,796,800**	**5,410,747**
Russian (All)	**1,681,552**	**116,237,768**	**3,894,705**	**166,697,000**	**5,417,947**
Congress Poland	719,112	8,761,476	1,321,141	12,247,600	1,559,353
Russian Empire	**2,400,664**	**122,993,271**	**5,215,846**	**178,944,600**	**6,977,300**

Table 1.5. Jewish population of Kiev Governorate in 1847–1897

Districts and cities	1847[10]	1855[11]	1892[12]	1897[13]
Kiev District	5,476	11,040	25,886	30,075
Kiev City	0	0	13,849	31,801
Berdichev District	9,601	15,989	18,308	23,395
Berdichev City	23,160	54,628	59,541	41,617
Vasilkov District	10,256	15,580	51,517	33,157
Vasilkov City	2,407	3,095	6,985	5,155
Zvenigorodka District	7,044	12,201	20,053	20,287
Zvenigorodka City	1,511	2,228	5,918	6,389
Kanev District	8,022	12,735	25,188	23,530

[10] Б. М-Н, Ibid, *Киевская губерния,* 173–176,
[11] *Памятная книжка Киевской губернии на 1857 год*, (Киев, 1857), 177–183.
[12] *Памятная книжка Киевской губернии на 1894 год,* (Киев, 1857), 300.
[13] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., XVI, Киевская губерния,* 78, 79.

Districts and cities	1847[10]	1855[11]	1892[12]	1897[13]
Kanev City	1,635	1,952	1,775	2,682
Lipovets District	9,959	14,246	36,652	27,641
Lipovets City	1,802	2,388	3,519	4,135
Radomyshl District	12,253	14,356	40,543	33,999
Radomyshl City	2,734	2,776	4,984	7,502
Skvira District	7,098	9,328	19,616	22,594
Skvira City	2,184	3,973	12,392	8,908
Tarashcha District	4,886	6,915	18,648	18,235
Tarashcha City	1,388	2,938	3,822	4,905
Uman District	4,436	6,609	16,292	19,929
Uman City	4,333	7,790	15,747	17,943
Cherkassy District	4,065	8,856	19,271	19,363

Districts and cities	1847[10]	1855[11]	1892[12]	1897[13]
Cherkassy City	1,568	2,755	4,110	10,950
Chigirin District	7,895	10,841	27,929	16,615
Chigirin City	1,284	8,007	6,209	2,921
Total	**134,997**	**231,226**	**458,754**	**433,728**

In 1858, 277,479 Jews lived in the Kiev Governorate, of which 4,437 were Jewish farmers. There were 19 agricultural colonies in the Kiev Governorate, including 2 in the Kiev district (1,369 Jews), 3 in the Vasilkov district (1,094), 1 in the Berdichev district (320), 11 in the Radomyshl district (713), and 4 in the Cherkassy district (1,641)[14].

[14] Василий Мозговой, *Очерк Киевской губернии*, 1881, 29–39.

Table 1.6. Jewish population of Podolia Governorate in 1846–1897

Districts and cities	1846[15]	1847[16]	1892[17]	1897[18]
Kamenets-Podolsky District	14,727	13,787	21,755	21,006
Kamenets-Podolsky City	7,278	4,629	13,162	16,211
Proskurov District	12,030	11,958	14,715	15,940
Proskurov City	2,125	3,107	9,980	11,411
Letichev District	6,062	7,587	14,785	20,401
Letichev City	1,741	1,858	4,463	4,108
Litin District	8,259	8,470	13,151	15,181
Litin City	1,302	1,804	3,032	3,874
Khmelnik City	3,508	3,137	4,474	5,977

[15] *Военно-статистическое обозрение Российской империи, Подольская губерния*, (С. Петербург, 1849). Таблицы 3, 99

[16] Б. М-Н, Ibid, *Подольская губерния,* 186–191.

[17] *Обзор Подольской губернии за 1894 год,* (1894), Статистические ведомости, Ведомость о численности населения Подольской губернии с распределением по вероисповеданиям.

[18] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., XXXII, Подольская губерния,* 96, 97.

Districts and cities	1846[15]	1847[16]	1892[17]	1897[18]
Salnitsa City		179	440	903
Vinnitsa District	7,565	7,621	16,956	19,344
Vinnitsa City	4,319	3,882	14,104	11,689
Bratslav District	15,090	16,000	28,602	25,062
Bratslav City	2,115	1,993	4,697	3,290
Gaysin District	6,201	5,879	28,152	21,438
Gaysin City	2,196	2,018	6,273	4,321
Balta District	10,505	10,705	36,420	39,928
Balta City	5,170	5,162	17,494	13,235
Olgopol District	12,141	12,007	31,386	30,122
Olgopol City	444	241	3 870	2,473
Yampol District	11,317	9,855	22 408	24,965
Yampol City	690	1,105	1,672	2,823
Mogilev District	9,063	8,553	14,837	15,181

Districts and cities	1846[15]	1847[16]	1892[17]	1897[18]
Mogilev-Podolsky City	5,772	5,411	12,712	12,344
Bar City	4,629	4,442	10,225	5,772
Ushitsa District	12,990	10,891	20,406	20,968
Novaya Ushitsa City	950	725	1,594	2,213
Staraya Ushitsa City		675	1,689	1,583
Verbovets City		786	687	661
Total	**168,169**	**164,467**	**347,863**	**372,424**

Table 1.7. Jewish population of Volhynian Governorate in 1847–1897

Districts and cities	1847[19]	1883[20]	1892[21]	1897[22]
Zhitomir District	11,636	18,900	23,115	31,452
Zhitomir City	9,489	27,064	25,100	30,748
Ovruch District	5,535	13,620	15,693	18,398
Ovruch City	1,773	3,264	3,902	3,445
Novograd-Volynsk District	15,780	30,929	36,524	45,177
Novograd-Volynsk City	3,139	7,269	7,988	9,378
Starokostiantinov District	9,635	15,158	17,683	18,543
Starokostiantinov City	6,661	11,242	12,609	9,212
Rovno District	11,309	22,157	27,395	30,236

[19] Б. М-Н, Ibid, *Волынская губерния,* 164–168.
[20] *Военно-статистическое обозрение Волынской губернии. Часть 1,* (С. Петербург, 1857), Приложение 5.
[21] *Памятная книжка Волынской губернии на 1894 год,* (Житомир, 1894), Раздел II, 10–13.
[22] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., VIII, Волынская губерния,* 84, 85.

Districts and cities	1847[19]	1883[20]	1892[21]	1897[22]
Rovno City	3,788	4,534	5,872	13,780
Zaslavl District	8,004	10,092	12,629	21,764
Zaslavl City	6,107	6,297	7,022	5,998
Ostrog District	4,284	9,395	10,919	9,115
Ostrog City	7,300	13,138	13,720	9,208
Dubenski District	9,111	12,985	14,815	15,340
Dubno City	6,330	5,116	5,497	7,108
Kremenets District	14,473	14,698	17,496	20,425
Kremenets City	3,791	4,223	4,979	6,538
Lutsk District	7,407	13,716	16,626	26,301
Lutsk City	5,010	11,299	12,068	9,441
Vladimir-Volynsky District	10,966	11,704	12,781	23,065

Districts and cities	1847[19]	1883[20]	1892[21]	1897[22]
Vladimir-Volynsky City	3,930	6,452	6,442	5,869
Kovel District	6,382	12,292	13,499	16,720
Kovel City	2,647	5,094	5,721	8,521
Total	**174,487**	**290,638**	**330,195**	**395,782**

Table 1.8. Jewish population of Grodno Governorate in 1847–1897

Districts and cities	1847[23]	1864[24]	1879[25]	1892[26]	1897[27]
Slonim District	6,020	5,846	16,620	20,413	23,000
Slonim City	5,700	6,070	10,047	19,255	11,515
Grodno District	7,504	11,533	12,512	16,001	18,343
Grodno City	8,083	9,331	25,839	30,052	22,684
Volkovyssk District	4,517	4,754	10,102	11,654	12,939
Volkovyssk City	1,429	3,365	3,251	3,374	5,531
Brest District	5,094	5,435	11,207	16,087	15,471
Brest-Litovsk City	8,136	8,489	26,059	27,602	30,257

[23] Б. М-Н, Ibid, *Гродненская губерния*, 169–171.
[24] *Памятная книжка Гродненской губернии на 1866 год*, (Гродно, 1866), Статистические таблицы, 16, 17.
[25] *Памятная книжка Гродненской губернии на 1881 год*, Статистическо-справочные сведения, 13–18.
[26] *Памятная книжка Гродненской губернии на 1894 год*, (Гродно, 1894), Отдел III, 10, 11.
[27] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., XI, Гродненская губерния*, 100, 101.

Districts and cities	1847[23]	1864[24]	1879[25]	1892[26]	1897[27]
Kobrin District	4,184	4,290	12,389	17,965	18,611
Kobrin City	3,184	4,571	4,671	5,986	6,738
Pruzhany District	5,569	4,266	8,337	15,688	12,745
Pruzhany City	2,583	2,436	5,042	5,701	5,080
Belostok District	7,721	9,966	11,454	12,919	17,642
Belostok City	6,714	10,301	20,816	49,293	41,903
Sokolka District	6,767	5,366	7,650	10,993	10,653
Sokolka City	1,454	1,489	1,530	1,990	2,848
Belsk District	12,677	6,669	15,525	22,621	20,450
Belsk City	4,438	1,566	4,152	2,314	4,079
Total	**98,166**	**105,743**	**207,203**	**288,715**	**280,489**

Table 1.9. Jewish population of Vilna Governorate in 1847–1897

Districts and cities	1797[28]	1843[29]	1847[30]	1887[31]	1892[32]	1897[33]
Vina District	6,918	6,831	4,759	27,827	18,322	15,530
Vilna City (Vilnius)		25,631	23,050	51,940	58,277	63,841
Sventsyany District	1,143	2,041	2,176	10,055	11,406	9,127
Sventsyany City		1,595	1,544	3,599	4,382	3,172
Vileyka District		6,434	7,596	14,407	18,119	18,498
Vileyka City		327	257	1,303	1,841	1,328
Troki District	2,680	6,632	6,928	21,273	22,331	18,666

[28] Еврейская энциклопедия, *Виленская губерния*, V, 557.
[29] *Памятная книжка Виленской губернии на 1845 год*, (Вильна, 1845), Отделение II, 170, 171.
[30] Б. М-Н, Ibid, *Виленская губерния*, 158–161.
[31] *Памятная книжка Виленской губернии на 1889 год*, (Вильна, 1889), Статистические и справочные сведения, 6, 7.
[32] *Памятная книжка Виленской губернии на 1894 год*, (Вильна, 1894), Статистические и справочные сведения, 8.
[33] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., VI, Виленская губерния*, 54, 55.

Districts and cities	1797[28]	1843[29]	1847[30]	1887[31]	1892[32]	1897[33]
Troki City		0	0	558	842	735
Oshmyany District	2,212	4,026	5,521	20,895	23,057	24,443
Oshmyany City		864	1,460	2,652	3,533	3,803
Lida District		4,395	4,040	21,409	20,001	19,519
Lida City		2,002	1,980	3,855	5,134	5,294
Disna District		4,338	7,233	11,394	13,588	16,113
Disna City		2,051	1,880	3,145	4,306	4,617
Braslavsky District	1,091	Novoaleksandrovsk District from 1836				
Kovno District	3,023					
Upitsky District	5,841	Ponevezh District from 1836				
Vilkomir District	6,097					
Telshi District	3,499					

Districts and cities	1797[28]	1843[29]	1847[30]	1887[31]	1892[32]	1897[33]
Rossiyeny District	8,606					
Shavli District	5,556					
Total	**46,666**	**67,167**	**68,424**	**194,312**	**205,139**	**204,686**

Table 1.10. Jewish population of Kovno Governorate in 1847–1897

Districts and cities	1847[34]	1874[35]	1887[36]	1892[37]	1897[38]
Kovno District	11,679	13,860	22,862	24,188	19,912
Kovno City (Kaunas)	2,013	23,092	33,415	34,515	25,441
Vilkomir District	7,125	15,615	29,875	31,230	22,866
Vilkomir City (Ukmergė)	3,758	7,345	8,963	10,825	7,287
Novoaleksandrovsk District	5,708	12,176	21,617	22,363	19,635
Novoaleksandrovsk City (Zarasai)	453	2,787	4,206	4,464	3,348
Vidzy City	1,101	3,871	4,170	4,324	3,480
Rossiyeny District	11,124	29,769	37,143	38,520	22,963

[34] Б. М-Н, Ibid, *Ковенская губерния*, 177–180.
[35] *Памятная книжка Ковенской губернии на 1876 год*, (Ковно, 1876), 140, 141.
[36] *Памятная книжка Ковенской губернии на 1889 год*, (Ковно, 1889), 210, 211.
[37] *Памятная книжка Ковенской губернии на 1894 год*, (Ковно, 1894), 78, 79.
[38] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., XLII, Ковенская губерния*, 78, 79.

Districts and cities	1847[34]	1874[35]	1887[36]	1892[37]	1897[38]
Rossiyeny City (Raseiniai)	2.619	8,282	8,371	8,561	3,484
Ponevezh District	8,859	17,558	28,994	30,412	20,643
Ponevezh City (Panevėžys)	1,447	4,977	11,345	11,968	6,564
Shavli District	10,839	18,861	35,377	36,975	24,845
Shavli City (Šiauliai)	2,565	9,372	12,941	13,393	6,990
Shadov City (Šeduva)	1,211	1,394	2,527	2,472	2,513
Telshi District	12,374	22,421	31,116	32,952	19,607
Telshi City (Telšiai)	2,248	4,927	8,361	8,461	3,088
Total	**81,505**	**196,307**	**301,283**	**315,623**	**212,666**

Table 1.11. Jewish population of Mogilev Governorate in 1784–1897

Districts and cities	1784[39]	1847[40]	1859[41]	1889[42]	1897[43]
Mogilev District	3,066	12,886	14,344	17,203	12,716
Mogilev City		7,897	11,437	18,887	21,539
Chaussky District	1,439	1,703	2,548	2,384	4,920
Chausy City		2,807	2,434	3,340	2,515
Bykhov District	1,127	2,681	3,945	6,130	8,315
Bykhov City		3,046	2,961	2,790	3,037
Orsha District	2,530	12,176	12,552	11,308	14,939
Orsha City		1,662	2,871	2,907	7,383

[39] Еврейская энциклопедия, *Могилёвская губерния*, XI, 149.
[40] Б. М-Н, Ibid, *Могилёвская губерния*, 162–186.
[41] *Памятная книга Могилевской губернии на 1861 год*, (Могилев, 1861), Отдел V, 14–22.
[42] *Памятная книга Могилевской губернии на 1890 год*, (Могилев, 1890), 73.
[43] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., XXIII, Могилёвская губерния*, 94, 95.

Districts and cities	1784[39]	1847[40]	1859[41]	1889[42]	1897[43]
Babinovichy City		531	798	450	552
Kopyssky (Goretsky from 1860) District	1,212	3,485	7,116	10,452	11,665
Kopys City		1,483	1,743	1,689	1,399
Gorky City		1,554		3,346	3,029
Senno District	715	1,867	1,337	9,781	10,076
Senno City		1,154	1,467	2,082	2,471
Mstislavl District	1,289	5,462	9,480	6,655	11,657
Mstislavl City		3,815	2,054	4,987	5,076
Klimovichy District	1,200	4,768	5,983	10,127	13,152
Klimovichy City		528	573	1,881	2,263
Cherikov District	912	2,788	4,708	6,435	10,258
Cherikov City		1,646	2,008	2,372	2,698

Districts and cities	1784[39]	1847[40]	1859[41]	1889[42]	1897[43]
Rogachev District	1,190	6,209	5,969	13,500	16,833
Rogachev City		1,305	1,884	4,367	5,046
Gomel (Belitsky) District	913	3,913	4,053	8,556	12,007
Gomel City (from 1852 with Belitsa)		2,373	5,789	13,044	20,385
Total	**15,953**	**87,739**	**108,054**	**164,673**	**203,931**

Table 1.12. Jewish population of Vitebsk Governorate in 1802–1897

Districts and cities	1802[44]	1847[45]	1862[46]	1882[47]	1897[48]
Vitebsk District			157	3,747	4,826
Vitebsk City	1,248	9,417	15,001	24,371	34,431
Surazh District		2,130	783	Liquidated	
Surazh City	408	1,016	780		1,246
Sebezh District		1,084	928	618	5,987
Sebezh City	398		577	13,366	2,856
Nevel District			485	1,054	2,395
Nevel City	496	3,201	2,907	3,798	5,815

[44] Еврейская энциклопедия, *Витебская губерния,* V, 633.
[45] Б. М-Н, Ibid, *Витебская губерния*, 162–186.
[46] *Памятная книжка Витебской губернии на 1864 год*, (Витебск, 1864), 202–204.
[47] *Памятная книжка Витебской губернии на 1884 год*, (Витебск, 1884), 164–169.
[48] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., VI. Витебская губерния,* 74, 75.

Districts and cities	1802[44]	1847[45]	1862[46]	1882[47]	1897[48]
Gorodoksky District			327	1,529	1,832
Gorodok City	434	1,893	2,408	2,710	3,413
Velizh District		21	693	2,192	3,825
Velizh City	381	3,080	3,685	6,851	5,989
Polotsk District		307	1,080	3,154	4,697
Polotsk City	1,620	7,275	7,880	12,038	12,481
Lepel District		5,023	5,241	11,752	14,731
Lepel City	363	1,509	972	3,217	3,379
Dinaburg (Dvinsk from 1893) District		4,684	5,594	12,371	15,432
Dinaburg City (Daugavpils)	726	2,918	5,543	26,721	32,385
Drissensky District		795	1,798	4,408	5,987

Districts and cities	1802[44]	1847[45]	1862[46]	1882[47]	1897[48]
Drissa City (Vyerkhnyadzvinsk)	696	2,684	1,255	2,071	2,856
Rezhitsky District		414	896	3,086	3,674
Rezhitsa City (Rēzekne)	533	542	1,153	7,052	6,478
Lyutsinsky District		61	653	1,967	3,452
Ludza City	565	2,299	2,407	2,226	2,803
Total	**7,868**	**50,353**	**63,046**	**146,552**	**180,970**

Table 1.13. Jewish population of Minsk Governorate in 1847–1897

Districts and cities	1847[49]	1858[50]	1892[51]	1897[52]
Bobruysk District	5,036	8,474	27,396	28,949
Bobruysk City	4,702	11,872	29,704	20,759
Igumen District	4,734	5,149	28,826	26,102
Igumen City	1,215	646	2,903	2,817
Mozyr District	4,294	5,579	17,478	23,877
Mozyr City	2,256	1,766	5,209	5,631
Pinsk District	2,878	6,605	23,595	24,054
Pinsk City	5,050	2,955	26,796	21,065

[49] Б. М-Н, Ibid, *Минская губерния*, 180–182.
[50] *Памятная книжка Минской губернии за 1860 год*, (Минск, 1860), Статистическое обозрение за 1858 год, 22–29.
[51] *Памятная книжка Минской губернии за 1894 год*, (Минск, 1894), Приложение, 3.
[52] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., XXII, Минская губерния,* 78, 79.

Districts and cities	1847[49]	1858[50]	1892[51]	1897[52]
Minsk District	6,554	7,066	18,634	17,468
Minsk City	12,976	11,971	46,759	47,561
Borisov District	2,733	4,426	16,099	16,338
Borisov City	3,887	2,451	10,963	7,812
Dokshytsy City	1,808	705	3,154	2,762
Rechitsa District	5,658	5,998	18,539	23,188
Rechitsa City	2,080	1,918	4,521	5,334
Slutsk District	5,033	6,377	28,126	25,955
Slutsk City	5,897	3,380	8,961	10,264
Nesvizh City	3,449	2,077	5,185	4,687
Novogrudok District	4,817	4,869	29,140	25,467
Novogrudok City	2,576	2,105	7,469	5,015

Districts and cities	1847[49]	1858[50]	1892[51]	1897[52]
Total	**87,633**	**96,389**	**359,457**	**345,105**

Table 1.14. Jewish population of Chernigov Governorate in 1860–1897

Districts and cities	1847[53]	1860[54]	1880[55]	1885[56]	1897[57]
Chernigov District		118	2,889	1,772	2,140
Berezna City	544	830	849	979	1,357
Chernigov City	2,783	4,066	6,298	10,037	8,799
Borznyansky District		157	2,008	1,940	2,079
Borzna City	447	1,151	912	3,578	1,516
Glukhov District			1,274	1,694	1,688
Glukhov City	1,383	2,562	2,964	3,183	3,853
Gorodnya District		1,161	2,979	3,537	5,809

[53] Б. М-Н, Ibid, *Черниговская губерния*, 194, 195.
[54] *Памятная книжка Черниговской губернии на 1862 год*, (Чернигов, 1862), Отдел II, 46.
[55] *Труды Черниговской комиссии по еврейскому вопросу*, (Чернигов, 1881), 31–33.
[56] *Календарь Черниговской губернии на 1887 год*, (Чернигов, 1887), 229.
[57] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., XLVIII, Черниговская губерния*, 110, 111.

Districts and cities	1847[53]	1860[54]	1880[55]	1885[56]	1897[57]
Gorodnya City	517	597	1,524	1,061	1,249
Kozelets District		270	2,915	2,495	3,076
Kozelets City	658	1,119	984	1,317	1,634
Konotop District		10	2,075	2,308	3,229
Konotop City	521	1,209	2,494	2,652	4,426
Krolevets District		218	1,216	1,245	1,226
Krolevets City	249	837	1,102	1,033	1,815
Korop City		97	630	697	873
Mglin District		162	4,221	4,720	7,497
Mglin City	1,920	2,928	2,501	3,604	2,674
Novgorod-Seversky District		233	2,440	2,539	3,521
Novgorod-Seversky City	1,336	2,033	3,746	4,195	2,956

Districts and cities	1847[53]	1860[54]	1880[55]	1885[56]	1897[57]
Novozybkov District		818	3,092	4,511	5,062
Novozybkov City		161	1,407	1,674	3,836
Novoe Mesto City	466	60	49	75	67
Nezhin District		474	2,252	2,256	2,457
Nezhin City	1,299	2,128	10,102	7,875	7,630
Oster District		260	2,568	2,774	4,759
Oster City	633	1,259	508	597	1,596
Sosnitsa District		624	3,119	3,571	5,772
Sosnitsa City	1,210	1,734	655	1,302	1,842
Starodub District	261	50	2,417	2,816	5,109
Starodub City	2,558	3,027	4,643	4,161	3,791
Pogar City		498	993	1,494	1,159

Districts and cities	1847[53]	1860[54]	1880[55]	1885[56]	1897[57]
Surazh District		869	2,226	4,183	7,557
Surazh City	1,652	2,216	2,423	2,751	2,398
Total	**18,437**	**33,936**	**79,586**	**94,626**	**114,452**

Table 1.15. Jewish population of Poltava Governorate in 1840–1897

Districts and cities	1840[58]	1847[59]	1862[60]	1871[61]	1892[62]	1897[63]
Poltava District	175		130	782	1,225	945
Poltava City	1,969	2,073	3,627	5,426	7,636	10,954
Gadyach District	130		93	670	1,221	1,586
Gadyach City	836	883	1,279	558	1,838	1,853
Zenkov District	130		201	479	678	607
Zenkov City	251	304	514	660	1,000	1,263
Zolotonosha District	551		225	1,311	5,151	2,769

[58] *Статистика еврейского населения Полтавской губернии*, Труды Полтавской учёной архивной комиссии, Выпуск 5, (Полтава, 1908), 230, 231.
[59] Б. М-Н, Ibid, *Полтавская губерния*, 191–192.
[60] *Памятная книжка Полтавской губернии на 1865 год*, (Полтава, 1865), Отдел II, 14–25.
[61] *Памятная книжка Полтавской губернии на 1871 год*, (Полтава, 1871), Отдел II, 30–37.
[62] *Памятная книжка Полтавской губернии на 1893 год*, (Полтава, 1893), Отдел II, 5–7.
[63] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., XXXIII, Полтавская губерния*, 98, 99.

Districts and cities	1840[58]	1847[59]	1862[60]	1871[61]	1892[62]	1897[63]
Zolotonosha City	577	1,001	1,864	1,958	1,998	4,945
Kobelyaki District	0		471	246	1,423	1,303
Kobelyaki City	388	322	832	629	2,724	2,119
Konstantinograd District	202		84	881	985	956
Konstantinograd City	150	231	314	720	957	1,099
Kremenchug District	57		109	1,447	3,022	1,439
Kremenchug City	4,567	4,459	8,193	18,052	33,245	29,768
Gradizhsk City	785	789	1,138	340		1,111
Lohvitsa District	124		142	827	2,266	2,195
Lohvitsa City	818	927	1,615	1,548	3,452	2,465
Lubny District	68		37	679	1300	1,556
Lubny City	317	363	765	833	2,981	3,006

Districts and cities	1840[58]	1847[59]	1862[60]	1871[61]	1892[62]	1897[63]
Mirgorod District	42		420	866	2,038	1,842
Mirgorod City	268	281	835	509	872	1,248
Pereyaslav District	304		652	1,483	2,484	4,103
Pereyaslav City	1,292	1,519	5,200	2,863	4,722	5,754
Piryatin District	323		107	983	3,415	2,851
Piryatin City	128	461	1,377	956	2,103	3,166
Priluki District	375		386	1,562	3,094	2,472
Priluki City	675	1,007	2,087	2,259	3,479	5,717
Romny District	411		0	1,734	2,735	1,229
Romny City	546	759	1,825	1,151	2,616	6,378
Glinsk City		112	202	112	473	273
Khorol District	27		184	723	1,854	1,916

Districts and cities	1840[58]	1847[59]	1862[60]	1871[61]	1892[62]	1897[63]
Khorol City	83	78	412	327	1,431	2,056
Total	**16,521**	**15,569**	**35,320**	**53,574**	**104,418**	**110,944**

Table 1.16. Jewish population of Kherson Governorate in 1847–1897

Districts, cities and gradonachalstvos	1847[64]	1857[65]	1861[66]	1897[67]
Kherson District	12,340	14,626	18,875	31,953
Berislav City	287	1,030	1,579	2,641
Kherson City	3,832	6,040	8,511	17,502
Oleksandriia District	1,236	941	921	19,555
Oleksandriia City	575	1,445	2,350	3,735
Novogeorgievsk City			191	1,454
Ananiv District	1,595	3,933	362	10,225
Ananiv City		704	768	3,527

[64] Б. М-Н, Ibid, *Херсонская губерния*, 193, 194, 196; Материалы для географии и статистики России, *Херсонская губерния*, Часть 1, (С. Петербург, 1862), 468; Еврейская энциклопедия, *Бобринец,* IV, 684; *Херсон*, XV, 669.

[65] Материалы для географии и статистики России, *Херсонская губерния*, Ibid, 586.

[66] *Труды Херсонского губернского статистического комитета*, (Херсон, 1863). Отделение второе, 12–17.

[67] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., XLVII, Херсонская губерния*, 88, 89.

Districts, cities and gradonachalstvos	1847[64]	1857[65]	1861[66]	1897[67]
Yelisavetgrad (Bobrinetsky) District			476	18,653
Yelisavetgrad City (Kropyvnytskyi)	4,635	3,634	5,586	23,890
Bobrinets City	1,289	1,375	1,650	3,480
Novomirgorod City			306	1,622
Voznesensk City			999	5,924
Olviopol City			198	1,481
Odessa District		957	472	7,765
Ovidiopol City		121	123	394
Ochakov City	406	655	524	1,480
Tiraspol District	794	2,547	69	9,090
Tiraspol City	1,406	1,713	2,232	8,659

Districts, cities and gradonachalstvos	1847[64]	1857[65]	1861[66]	1897[67]
Dubossary City	911	2,638	3,075	5,219
Grigoriopol City		179	320	832
Total Governorate	**29,306**	**42,537**	**53,632**	**179,081**
Nikolaev Military Governorate	0	0	631[68]	19,555
Odessa Gradonachalstvo	7,475	10,539	12,592	138,935
Total	**36,781**	**53,076**	**66,855**	**339,920**

[68] Лариса Левченко, *Еврейское население на Николаевщине*, *Судьба евреев в Николаево-Севастопольском военном губернаторстве в XIX веке*, (Николаев, 2004), Том 1, 12–22.

Table 1.17. Jewish population of Taurida Governorate in 1865–1897

Districts and cities	1847[69]	1865[70]	1886[71]	1890[72]	1897[73]
Simferopol District		214	64	30	53
Simferopol City	431	2,407	4,241	5,047	8,951
Bakhchysarai City		94	207	251	210
Karasubazar City (Belogorsk)	1,969	2,014	2,678	2,557	3,144
Feodosiya District			111	97	197
Feodosiya City		312	630	733	3,109
Stary Krym City			35	3	14
Yalta District		15	72	143	153

[69] Б. М-Н, Ibid, *Таврическая губерния*, 193, 196 [Total 2,928]; Петр Кеппен, *Об этнографической карте Европейской России*, (1852), 33 [Total 4,110].
[70] *Памятная книга Таврической губернии, Выпуск первый*, (Симферополь, 1867}, 248–356.
[71] *Памятная книжка Таврической губернии*, (Симферополь, 1889), Отдел II, 32, 33.
[72] *Календарь и памятная книжка Таврической губернии на 1892 год*, (Симферополь, 1892), 54, 55.
[73] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., XLI, Таврическая губерния*, 92, 93.

Districts and cities	1847[69]	1865[70]	1886[71]	1890[72]	1897[73]
Yalta City	87	142	790	887	1,025
Yevpatoria District		45	31		68
Yevpatoria City	30	325	565	604	1,592
Perekop District			553	502	661
Perekop City	154	945	966	653	680
Dneprovsky District		654	3,680	4,200	5,599
Aleshky City	294	464	343	501	744
Melitopol District		1,597	6,199	8,044	9,970
Melitopol City		737	3,093	3,391	6,563
Berdyansk District		845	3,416	3,740	4,644
Berdyansk City		330	1,653	2,364	3,048
Orekhov and Nogaysk (Primorsk) Cities		431	1,191	1,419	1,479

Districts and cities	1847[69]	1865[70]	1886[71]	1890[72]	1897[73]
Kerch-Enikalskoe Gradonachalstvo	91	1,716	3,402	3,700	4,918
Sevastopol Gradonachalstvo		486	1,832	2,400	3,930
Total	**2,928**	**13,773**	**35,752**	**41,266**	**60,752**

Table 1.18. Jewish population of Ekaterinoslav Governorate in 1859–1897

Districts and cities	1847[74]	1859[75]	1862[76]	1887[77]	1897[78]
Ekaterinoslav District	322	20	25	15,397	3,376
Ekaterinoslav City (Dnepr)	1,699	3,055	3,745		40,971
Nikopol City		1,276	766		3,284
Verkhnedeiprovsk District		271	433	3,748	3,382
Verkhnedeiprovsk City	265	557	538		2,057
Novomoskovsk District		369	722	4,891	2,181
Novomoskovsk City	772	767	771		1,436
Pavlograd District		460	588	5,686	3,133

[74] Б. М-Н, Ibid, *Екатеринославская губерния*, 172, 196 [Total 5,312]; Петр Кеппен, Ibid [Total 6,139].
[75] *Памятная книжка и адрес-календарь Екатеринославской губернии на 1860 год*, (1860), 16–21.
[76] *Памятная книжка и адрес-календарь Екатеринославской губернии на 1864 год*, (1864), 76.
[77] *Памятная книжка Екатеринославской губернии на 1889 год*, (Екатеринослав, 1889), 435.
[78] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., XIII, Екатеринославская губерния*, 72, 73.

Districts and cities	1847[74]	1859[75]	1862[76]	1887[77]	1897[78]
Pavlograd City	979	1,652	1,573		4,381
Aleksandrovsk District		10,515	10,667	8,396	8,702
Aleksandrovsk City	102	290	184		5,267
Bakhmut District		422	701	5,432	6,294
Bakhmut City	496	933	1,190		3,254
Slavyanoserbsk District		265		1,596	1,053
Slavyanoserbsk City	55	182	153		143
Lugansk Foundry		118	156		1,502
Mariupol District		158	328	6,935	5,659
Mariupol City	111	273	378		5,013
Total (1887 borders)		**21,583**	**22,918**	**52,082**	**101,088**
Rostov District		89	50		

Districts and cities	1847[74]	1859[75]	1862[76]	1887[77]	1897[78]
Rostov upon Don City	199	1,724	2,272		
Azov, Taganrog Towns	302	611	26		
Nakhichevan District		22	41		
Total	**5,132**	**24,021**	**25,307**		

Table 1.19. Jewish population of Kharkov Governorate in 1862–1897

Districts and cities	1862[79]	1866[80]	1887[81]	1897[82]
Kharkov District		34	80	297
Kharkov City	206	779	15,972	10,626
Akhtyrka District			330	397
Bogodukhov District	11	26	111	116
Valkovsky District	3	7	46	43
Volchansk District	9	13	34	65
Zmiev District	28	41	102	184
Izyum District		82	303	424

[79] *Памятная книжка Харьковской губернии на 1864 год*, (Харьков, 1864), 128–131.
[80] *Памятная книжка Харьковской губернии на 1868 год*, (Харьков, 1868), 106.
[81] *Харьковский календарь на 1889 год*, Книга 1, (Харьков, 1869), 241.
[82] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., XLVI, Харьковская губерния*, 100, 101.

Districts and cities	1862[79]	1866[80]	1887[81]	1897[82]
Kupyansk District	3	80	67	97
Lebedin District	22	52	263	318
Starobelsk District	10	27	56	100
Sumy District	9	31	351	997
Total	**301**	**1,225**	**17,715**	**13,664**

Table 1.20. Jewish population of Bessarabia Governorate in 1847–1897

Districts and cities	1847[83]	1861[84]	1875[85]	1897[86]
Kishinev District	372	828	5,625	4,673
Kishinev City (Chișinău)	10,509	18,842	34,978	50,237
Orgeyev District	2,443	5,241	9,333	19,555
Orgeyev City (Orhei)	1,960	2,975	3,630	7,144
Beletsky (Yassky to 1887) District	3,110	6,734	7,218	16,956
Beltsy City (Bălți)	1,792	3,080	4,980	10,348
Soroca District	5,775	11,240	17,169	22,234

[83] Б. М-Н, Ibid, *Бессарабская область*, 157–158. The number for counties: Soroca, Khotin, Bendery, Akkerman and Izmail is calculated based on the number of families.
[84] *Записки Бессарабского статистического комитета 1868 год, Том 1*, (Кишинев, 1868), 93.
[85] *Обзор Бессарабской губернии за 1875 год*, (Кишинев, 1875), Таблица Б, Население по вероисповеданиям, 4.
[86] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., III, Бессарабская губерния*, 68, 69.

Districts and cities	1847[83]	1861[84]	1875[85]	1897[86]
Soroca City	2,540	3,323	3,726	8,783
Khotin District	7,377	16,930	17,923	38,661
Khotin City	7,902	7,161	8,481	9,227
Bender District	570	3,502	2,972	5,981
Bender City	4,092	4,788	4,515	10,644
Akkerman District	4,418	1,178	3,503	6,719
Akkerman City (Belgorod-Dnestrovsky)		1,797	3,395	5,613
Izmail District	1,726			8,972
Izmail City (Gradonachalstvo 1830–1856)	8,180			2,781
Total	**58,766**	**87,619**	**127,488**	**228,528**

Table 1.21. Jewish population of Courland Governorate in 1857–1897[87]

Districts and cities (in German and Latvian)	1857	1870	1881	1897[88]
Kreis Mitau (Doblen)		188	1,002	999
Stadt Mitau (Jelgava)	4,846	6,739	6,250	5,879
Kreis Bauske (Bauska)	456	690	1,477	1,310
Stadt Bauske	1,398	2,411	3,631	2,745
Kreis Windau (Ventspils)		28	377	444
Stadt Windau	1,011	1,018	1,407	1,313
Stadt Pilten (Piltene)	1,008	843	731	629
Kreis Hasenpoth (Aizpute)	56	399	1,454	951
Stadt Hasenpoth	1,599	1,469	955	1,170

[87] *Курляндская губерния, Свод статистических данных, Часть 1*, (Митава,1888), 59 [1857, 1870, 1881].
[88] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., XIX, Курляндская губерния*, 46, 77.

Districts and cities (in German and Latvian)	1857	1870	1881	1897[88]
Kreis Goldingen (Kuldīga)	1,506	594	935	1,815
Stadt Goldingen		3,025	2,713	2,543
Kreis Grobin	634	189	658	1,402
Stadt Grobin (Grobiņa)		802	597	370
Stadt Libava (Liepāja)	1,307	2,160	6,611	9,454
Kreis Illuxt (Ilūkste)	2,942	3,265		5,541
Stadt Illuxt				2,842
Kreis Talsen (Talsi)	2,511		842	2,705
Stadt Talsen				1,411
Kreis Tuckum	350	158	691	445
Stadt Tuckum	1,407	2,425	2,858	2,561
Kreis Friedrichstadt	398	217	1,243	1,198

Districts and cities (in German and Latvian)	1857	1870	1881	1897[88]
Stadt Friedrichstadt (Jaunjelgava)	1,895	2,790	4,128	3,256
Stadt Jakobstadt (Jēkabpils)	1,652	1,832	2,254	2,087
Total	**24,976**	**31,242**	**40,814**	**51,070**

Table 1.22. Jewish population of Livonia Governorate in 1860–1897

Districts and cities (in German and Latvian)	1847[89]	1860[90]	1881[91]	1897[92]
Kreis Riga			1,623	1,659
Stadt Riga	517	1,185	20,113	22,115
Stadt Schlock (Sloka)			144	204
Rīgas patrimoniālais apgabals			858	436
Kreis Wolmar			748	308
Stadt Wolmar (Valmiera)			48	166
Stadt Lemsal (Limbaži)			274	159
Kreis Wenden			431	429

[89] Петр Кеппен, Ibid, 33.
[90] Материалы для географии и статистики России, *Лифляндская губерния*, (1864), 274, 275.
[91] *Сборник статистических сведений по Лифляндской губернии*, (Рига, 1886), 14, 15.
[92] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., XXXI, Лифляндская губерния*, 76, 77.

Districts and cities (in German and Latvian)	1847[89]	1860[90]	1881[91]	1897[92]
Stadt Wenden (Cēsis)		5	246	468
Kreis Walk			1,042	1,005
Stadt Walk (Valka)			339	380
Dorpat (Yuryev)			125	66
Stadt Dorpat (Tartu)			983	1,760
Kreis Werro			155	63
Stadt Werro (Võru)			176	258
Kreis Pernau			106	8
Stadt Pernau (Pärnu)		2	505	396
Kreis Fellin			68	125
Stadt Fellin (Viljandi)			241	166
Kreis Ösel		3		18

Districts and cities (in German and Latvian)	1847[89]	1860[90]	1881[91]	1897[92]
Stadt Arensburg (Kuressaare)		4	110	30
Total	**532**	**1,198**	**28,334**	**29,683**

Table 2.1. Jewish Population of Duchy of Warsaw in 1808–1810[93]

Department	1808	1810
Warsaw	31,981	44,978
Krakow		24,327
Bydgoszcz	13,498	13,499
Poznan	32,516	31,848
Łomża	51,587	41,465
Kalisz	26,864	24,760
Radom		25,262
Lublin		35,227
Płock	39,388	32,954
Siedlce		26,004

[93] Bohdan Wasiutynski, *Ludnosc zydowska w Polsce w wiekach XIX i XX*, (Warshaw. 1930), 8, 9.

Department	1808	1810
Total	195,834	300,280

Table 2.2. Population of the Congress Poland in 1816–1897[94]

Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %
1816	2,732,324	212,944	7.8
1827	4,032,335	377,754	9.4
1834	4,059,517	410,062	10.1
1840	4,344,392	455,330	10.5
1856	4,696,919	571,678	12.2
1860	4,840,466	612,048	12.6
1863	5,319,273	693,569	13.0
1865	5,336,112	719,112	13.5
1870	6,026,421	815,433	13.5

[94] Bohdan Wasiutynski, Ibid, 8 [1816, 1827, 1834, 1856, 1865]; The following table 1840, 1860, 1890, 1897; Witold Załęski, *Statystyka porównawcza Królestwa Polskiego*, (Warszawa, 1876), 30, 31 [1863, 1870]; *Rocznik Statystyczny Królestwa Polskiego. Rok 1913,* (Warszawa, 1914), 40, 41 [1909].

Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %
1880	7,104,864	966,262	13.6
1890	8,188,148	1,134,268	13.8
1897	8,761,476	1,321,141	15.0
1900	9,954,937	1,473,331	14.8
1909	11,935,318	1,747,655	14.6

Table 2.3. Jewish population of the Congress Poland in 1840–1897

Governorates and cities	1840[95]	1860[96]	1890[97]	1897[98]
Warsaw Governorate (1845–1915)	–	199,081	245,665	351,942
Mazowsze Governorate (1837–1845)	59,733	–	–	–
incl. Warsaw City	36,837	42,723	99,711	219,128
Kaliska Governorate (1837–1845, 1867–1915)	43,045	–	76,914	71,655
incl. Kalisz City	3,877	4,423	7,887	7,597

[95] *Статистика Царства Польского*, (1842), Таблица 4А; Статистические таблицы о состоянии городов Российской империи, (1842), 60–66.

[96] *Географические и статистические очерки Царства Польского*, (1863), 53, 54; Encyclopedia Judaica (for cities): Augustów, Volume 2, p. 639; Kielce, 12, 146; Łódź, 13, 155, Łomża, 13, 178; Piotrków, 16, 180, Plock, 16, 239; Radom, 17, 56; Sandomir, 18, 16; Suwałki, 19, 331.

[97] *Труды Варшавского статистического комитета для десяти губерний Царства Польского, Вып. 3*: Состояние населения в десяти губерниях Царства Польского к 1-му января 1890 года, (1890), 82–163.

[98] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., Общий свод по Империи*, (1905), Таблица XII, Распределение населения по вероисповеданиям.

Governorates and cities	1840[95]	1860[96]	1890[97]	1897[98]
Augustowska Governorate (1837–1866)	78,351	105,456	–	–
incl. Augustów City	2,920	3,764	5,473	3,637
Łomżyńska Governorate (1867–1915)	–	–	109,451	91,395
incl. Łomża City (2,574 in 1852)	1,663	2,574	8,531	8,231
Suwalska Governorate (1867–1915)	–	–	108,265	59,195
incl. Suwałki City (6,578 in 1857)	3,779	6,587	12,540	7,458
Płocka Governorate	54,556	70,669	68,964	51,456
incl. Płock City	4,333		9,577	7,721
Sandomierz Governorate (1837–1845)	42,936	–	–	–
Incl. Sandomierz City (924 in	811	924	2,391	2,163

Governorates and cities	1840[95]	1860[96]	1890[97]	1897[98]
1857)				
Radomska Governorate (1845–1866, 1867–1915)	–	100,752	106,501	112,329
incl. Radom City (1,495 in 1856)	1,640	1,495	6,490	11,277
Krakowska Governorate (1837–1841)	31,043	–	–	–
Kielcka Governorate (1840–1845, 1867–1915)	–	–	80,871	83,247
Kielce City (101 in 1852)	0	101	2,751	6,339
Sandomierz Governorate (1837–1845)	42,936	–	–	–
Incl. Sandomierz City (924 in 1857)	811	924	2,391	2,163
Piotrkowska Governorate (1867–1917) (as part of the Radom	–	–	122,731	222,565

Governorates and cities	1840[95]	1860[96]	1890[97]	1897[98]
Governorate 1845–1866)				
incl. Piotrków City (4,166 in 1857)	3,369	4,166	8,850	6,543
incl. Łódź City[99]	1,359	4,597	15,848	98,671
Lubelska Governorate	60,946	136,110	135,554	156,221
incl. Lublin City	8,468	10,607	16,848	24,280
Podlasie Governorate (1837–1845)	47,883	–	–	–
Siedlcka Governorate (1867–1915)	–	–	116,943	121,136
incl. Siedlce City (4,804 in 1856)	4,354	4,804	10,094	11,443
Total	**455,330**	**612,068**	**1,134,268**	**1,321,141**
Including in cities			**598,476**	

[99] Wiesław Puś, *Żydzi w Łodzi w latach zaborów 1793–1914*, (*Łodz,* 1998), 25.

Table 2.4. Population of the Warsaw in 1792–1897[100]

Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %
1792	81,300	6,750	8.3
1797	64,829	7,688	11.9
1800	63,359	9,724	15.3
1808	63,411	11,911	18.8
1810	77,727	14,600	18.7
1816	81,220	15,579	19.2
1827	131,484	30,702	23.4
1840	162,620	36,823	22.6

[100] Bohdan Wasiutynski, Ibid, 37 [1816, 1827, 1856, 1882]; *Historia Polski w liczbach, T. 4, Statystyka Polski, dawniej i dzisia*j, (Warszawa, 2017), 77 [1808]; Dokumentacja geograficzna. Ludność miast i osiedli typu miejskiego na ziemiach Polski od 1810 do 1960 r. (Warszawa, 1967), 55; Grezegorz Michalak, *Ludność żydowska na Mazowszu w dobie panowania pruskiego*, (Muzeum Histrorii Polski, 2011), 82 [1797, 1800]; *Результаты однодневной переписи населения города Варшавы в 1882 году*, таблица 10, (Варшава, 1883), 32.

Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %
1856	156,072	40,922	26.2
1860	137,828	42,723	31.0
1882	382,964	127,917	33.4
1890	246,945	99,711	40.4
1897	683,692	219,128	33.9

Table 2.5. Population of the Lublin in 1819–1910[101]

Year	Population	Jews	Jews, %
1819	9,873	4,771	48.3
1827	13,475	6,795	50.4
1830	13,894	6,649	47.8
1843	14,518	8,449	58.2
1860	19,054	10,607	55.7
1865	21,814	12,922	59.2
1880	32,786	16,848	50.7
1890	52,065	24,782	47.6
1897	40,385	24,280	60,1
1900	57,237	28,504	49.8

[101] Natalia Przesmycka, *Lublin, Przeobrażenia urbanistyczne 1815–1939*, (Lublin, 2012), 48.

Table 2.6. Jewish population of Warsaw Governorate in 1827–1897

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[102]	1850[103]	1890[104]	1897[105]
Warszawski		11,982	47,341	9,265
Warszawa City	30,702		99,711	219,128
Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki City	339		4,024	4,737
Błoński			6,136	8,194
Błonie City	4		506	1,027
Mszczonów City	1,011		3,992	2,523
Włocławski		11,476	6,544	4,340
Włocławek City	343		3,623	4,248

[102] Obraz jeograficzno-statystyczny Królestwa Polskiego, Ibid.
[103] Военно-статистическое обозрение Российской империи, т. 15, ч. 3, *Варшавская губерния*, (1850), приложение, таблица 4.
[104] Труды Варшавского статистического комитета для десяти губерний Царства Польского, Ibid, 82–93.
[105] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., LI, Варшавская губерния*, 108, 109.

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[102]	1850[103]	1890[104]	1897[105]
Brześć Kujawski City	410		313	678
Gostyniński		8,565	1,549	1,321
Gostynin City	425		1,985	1,849
Gombin City	1,472		3,304	2,539
Grójecki			9,315	9,562
Grójec City	636		3,350	3,737
Warka City	996		3,175	2,548
Kutnowski			4,210	4,051
Kutno City	2,859		6,447	5,347
Łowicki		4,711	1,900	1,540
Łowicz City	405		3,346	3,708
Nieszawski			3,094	2,695

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[102]	1850[103]	1890[104]	1897[105]
Nieszawa City	137		592	310
Stanisławowski[106]		7,605		
Nowomiński			6,148	6,920
Nowomińsk City (Mińsk Mazowiecki)	260		2,337	3,654
Kałuszyn City	1,465		6,451	6,447
Płoński				3,475
Płońsk City	2,304			4,447
Zakroczym City				2,226
Pułtuski				7,601
Pułtusk City	688			5,603
Nasielsk City				3,030

[106] Divided into Nowomiński and Radzymiński in 1866.

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[102]	1850[103]	1890[104]	1897[105]
Radzymiński			3,705	4,258
Radzymin City	432		2,405	2,136
Skierniewicki			587	524
Skierniewice City	216		2,760	3,069
Sochaczewski			1,706	1,405
Sochaczew City	2,322		5,109	3,800
Kaliski		10,490		
Łęczycki		13,750		
Koniński		7,942		
Sieradzki		10,299		
Wieluński		9,519		
Rawski		11,012		

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[102]	1850[103]	1890[104]	1897[105]
Piotrkowski		10,744		
Total		**118,123**	**245,665**	**351,942**

Table 2.7. Jewish population of Kaliska Governorate in 1827–1897

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[107]	1870[108]	1890[109]	1897[110]
Kaliski		2,326	1,947	1,794
Kalisz City	3,463	7,382	7,887	7,597
Błaszki City	871	2,146	2,852	2,320
Wieluński		7,069	8,957	8,564
Wieluń City	335	1,533	2,295	2,733
Kolski		2,951	4,307	3,771
Koło City	1,184	3,634	4,126	4,013
Dąbie City	298	908	1,019	977
Koniński		1,888	2,157	1,849

[107] Obraz jeograficzno-statystyczny Królestwa Polskiego, Ibid.
[108] *Памятная книжка Калишской губернии на 1871 год*, (1871), Отдел II, 1, 2.
[109] Труды Варшавского статистического комитета для десяти губерний Царства Польского, Ibid, 92–101.
[110] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., LII, Калишская губерния*, 84, 85.

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[107]	1870[108]	1890[109]	1897[110]
Konin City	872	3,985	3,637	2,502
Łęczycki		4,064	5,481	3,717
Łęczyca City	1,797	3,380	4,874	3,471
Ozorków City	1,034	4,079	5,122	5,838
Słupecki		3,386	3,772	2,610
Słupca City	16	234	683	751
Sieradzki		3,539	3,103	2,883
Sieradz City	595	2,621	3,095	2,357
Zduńska Wola City	468	3,532	3,559	7,259
Warta City	928	2,373	2,517	1,772
Turecki		2,766	3,553	2,813
Turek City	95	1,329	1,971	2,074

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[107]	1870[108]	1890[109]	1897[110]
Total		65,125	76,914	71,655

Table 2.8. Jewish population of Kielecka Governorate in 1827–1897

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[111]	1890[112]	1897[113]
Kielecki		6,302	7,645
Kielce City	0	2,751	6,399
Chęciny City	1,740	5,492	4,361
Andreewski (Jędrzejowski)		5,703	6,054
Andreew (Jędrzejów) City	0	1,018	2,050
Włoszczowski		5,219	4,898
Włoszczowa City	688	3,454	2,530
Miechówski		2,445	4,372
Miechów City	0	609	1,436

[111] Obraz jeograficzno-statystyczny Królestwa Polskiego, Ibid.
[112] Труды Варшавского статистического комитета для десяти губерний Царства Польского, Ibid, 100–109.
[113] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., LIII, Келецкая губерния*, 60, 61.

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[111]	1890[112]	1897[113]
Olkuski		11,706	9,536
Olkusz City	261	1,676	1,840
Pińczowski		4,160	4,996
Pińczów City	2,924	4,482	5,194
Działoszyce City	1,267	5,720	3,526
Stopnicki		9,805	9,605
Stopnica City	1,014	3,970	3,134
Chmielnik City	1,195	6,359	5,671
Total		**80,871**	**83,247**

Table 2.9. Jewish population of Łomżyńska Governorate in 1827–1897

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[114]	1890[115]	1897[116]
Łomżyński		10,338	12,342
Łomża City	948	8,531	9,244
Kolneński		6,567	6,320
Kolno City	784	4,142	2,863
Mazowiecki		6,473	7,070
Wysokie Mazowieckie City	378	4,276	1,926
Tykocin City	2,701	4,628	2,484
Makowski		4,898	5,006
Maków Mazowiecki City	4,090	4,704	4,448

[114] Obraz jeograficzno-statystyczny Królestwa Polskiego, Ibid.
[115] Труды Варшавского статистического комитета для десяти губерний Царства Польского, Ibid, 108–115.
[116] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., LIV, Ломжинская губерния*, 60, 61.

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[114]	1890[115]	1897[116]
Ostrowski		10,269	11,330
Ostrów City	809	5,391	5,960
Ostrołęcki		5,342	5,727
Ostrołęka City	496	3,325	4,823
Szczuczyński		9,499	8,516
Szczuczyn City	1,970	3,968	3,336
Pułtuski		11,872	
Pułtusk City	688	5,228	
Total		**109,451**	**91,395**

Table 2.10. Jewish population of Lubelska Governorate in 1827–1897

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[117]	1871[118]	1890[119]	1897[120]
Lubelski		6,896	9,985	8,236
Lublin City	6,795	12,245	16,848	24,280
Biłgorajski		6,917	6,183	5,472
Biłgoraj City	1,019		3,430	3,486
Hrubieszowski		11,0626	6,075	7,083
Hrubieszów City	2,924		5,264	5,352
Dubienka City	1,273		2,833	2,343
Zamojski		9,157	4,171	4,999
Zamość City	3,974		5,720	7,234

[117] Obraz jeograficzno-statystyczny Królestwa Polskiego, Ibid.
[118] Памятная книжка Люблинской губернии на 1872 год, (1872), Статистический отдел, 172–174.
[119] Труды Варшавского статистического комитета для десяти губерний Царства Польского, Ibid, 114–125.
[120] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., LV, Люблинская губерния*, 86, 87.

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[117]	1871[118]	1890[119]	1897[120]
Szczebrzeszyn City	1,083		2,429	2,518
Krasnostawski		6,203	7,887	9,074
Krasnystaw City	11		1,400	1,933
Lubartowski		6,671	4,419	4,945
Lubartów City	2,074		3,004	2,649
Leńcze City	654		2,467	2,446
Nowoaleksandryjski		16,182	17,945	20.001
Nowa Aleksandria (Puławy) City			3,213	4,069
Tomaszowski		6,619	6,435	7,287
Tomaszów Lubelski City	1,136		4,185	3,646
Chełmski		5,982	6,059	9,871
Chełm City	1,902		5,652	7,615

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[117]	1871[118]	1890[119]	1897[120]
Janowski		7,172	4,334	5,534
Janów Lubelski City			2,760	2,771
Kraśnik City	1.961		2,856	3,367
Total		**95,061**	**135,554**	**156,221**

Table 2.11. Jewish population of Piotrkowska Governorate in 1827–1897

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[121]	1890[122]	1897[123]
Piotrkowski		8,823	9,034
Piotrków Trybunalski City	2,133	8,850	9,543
Będziński		7,139	16,306
Będzin City	527	5,897	10,839
Brzeziński		6,676	6,066
Brzeziny City	942	3,504	3,917
Tomaszów Mazowiecki City	1,136	5,348	9,386
Łaski		5,659	9,910
Łask City	1,270	3,696	2.862

[121] Obraz jeograficzno-statystyczny Królestwa Polskiego, Ibid.
[122] Труды Варшавского статистического комитета для десяти губерний Царства Польского, Ibid, 124–133.
[123] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., LVI, Петроковская губерния*, 90, 91.

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[121]	1890[122]	1897[123]
Pabianice City	90	2,257	5,017
Łódzki		8,395	3,803
Łódź City	397	15,843	98,677
Zgierz City	356	3,625	3,548
Noworadomski		6,870	2,032
Noworadomsk City (Radomsko)	369	5,044	5,090
Rawski		5,692	4,410
Rawa City	1,350	3,264	2,819
Częstochowski		8,170	7,326
Częstochowa City	1,141	7,979	11,980
Total		**122,731**	**222,565**

Table 2.12. Jewish population of Płocka Governorate in 1827–1897

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[124]	1841[125]	1849[126]	1890[127]	1897[128]
Płocki		4,333	9,918	3,678	1,724
Płock City	3,412			9,577	7,721
Wyszogród City	2,458			3,147	4,160
Lipnowski		1,325	6,012	1,707	1,935
Lipno City				2,245	2,079
Dobrzyń nad Wisłą City	1,304			1,503	927
Mławski		1,643	7,619	3,736	3,126
Mława City	792			4,824	4,873

[124] Obraz jeograficzno-statystyczny Królestwa Polskiego, Ibid.
[125] Еврейская энциклопедия, Ibid, *Плоцкая губерния*, XII, 585.
[126] Военно-статистическое обозрение Российской империи, т. 15, ч. 2, *Плоцкая губерния*, (1849), таблица № 3.
[127] Труды Варшавского статистического комитета для десяти губерний Царства Польского, Ibid, 132–141.
[128] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., LVII, Плоцкая губерния*, 60, 61.

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[124]	1841[125]	1849[126]	1890[127]	1897[128]
Płoński				4,669	
Płońsk City	2,304			4,323	
Zakroczym City	503			2,985	
Przasnyski		1,649	6,871	3,410	3,120
Przasnysz City	1,162			4,480	3,637
Rypiński				3,317	2,635
Rypin City	731			2,032	1,732
Sierpecki				4,277	5,030
Sierpc City	1,929			3,134	2,935
Ciechanowski				1,263	1,599
Ciechanów City	1,644			4,657	4,223
Ostrołęcki		845	5,345		

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[124]	1841[125]	1849[126]	1890[127]	1897[128]
Pułtuski		1,194	12,165		
Total		**11,189**	**48,010**	**68,964**	**51,456**

Table 2.13. Jewish population of Radomska Governorate in 1827–1897

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[129]	1890[130]	1897[131]
Radomski		10,604	9,653
Radom City	1,000	6,490	11,277
Iłżecki		8,915	9,444
Iłża City	376	1,763	2,069
Kozienicki		11,401	10,003
Kozienice City	1,185	3,104	3,790
Koński		4,494	4,681
Końskie City	1,703	4,132	4,453
Przedbórz City	1,801	3,939	4,089

[129] Obraz jeograficzno-statystyczny Królestwa Polskiego, Ibid.
[130] Труды Варшавского статистического комитета для десяти губерний Царства Польского, Ibid, 132–141.
[131] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., LVIII, Радомская губерния*, 62, 63.

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[129]	1890[130]	1897[131]
Szydłowiec City	2,019	4,618	5,298
Opatowski		8,896	10,435
Opatów City	1,377	4,344	4,138
Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski City	1,039	4,667	6,146
Opoczyński		8,033	7,691
Opoczno City	1,922	2,768	2,425
Sandomierski		10,020	9,671
Sandomierz City	799	2,391	2,163
Staszów City	2,062	5,922	4,903
Total		**106,501**	**112,329**

Table 2.14. Jewish population of Siedlecka Governorate in 1827–1897

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[132]	1875[133]	1890[134]	1897[135]
Siedlecki		2,890	4,485	4,448
Siedlce City	2,908	7,670	10,094	11,443
Bialski		13,964	8,033	7,536
Biała Podlaska City	2,091		6,864	6,549
Terespol City	1,019		3,601	2,573
Węgrowski		7,167	3,697	3,995
Węgrów City	1,463		5,730	5,150
Włodawski		11,927	5,608	8,410
Włodawa City	2,236		6,704	3,738

[132] Obraz jeograficzno-statystyczny Królestwa Polskiego, Ibid.
[133] *Памятная книжка Седлецкой губернии на 1876 год*, (1876), 218–220.
[134] Труды Варшавского статистического комитета для десяти губерний Царства Польского, Ibid, 154–163.
[135] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., LX, Седлецкая губерния*, 78, 79.

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[132]	1875[133]	1890[134]	1897[135]
Parczew City	1,079		3,204	3,342
Garwoliński		11,115	10,718	10,753
Garwolin City	141		1,917	2,199
Żelechów City	1,256		4,103	4,930
Konstantynowski		6,100	5,524	6,036
Janów Podlaski City	522		1,939	2,149
Łukowski		8,279	6,051	8,815
Łuków City			4,722	4,850
Radzyński		11,103	2,627	3,540
Radzyń Podlaski City	878		2,896	2,896
Międzyrzec Podlaski	3,012		9,481	9,179
Sokołowski		6,560	3,735	4,357

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[132]	1875[133]	1890[134]	1897[135]
Sokołów Podlaski	1,186		5,210	4,248
Total		**86,775**	**116,943**	**121,136**

Table 2.15. Jewish population of Suwalska Governorate in 1827–1897

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[136]	1871[137]	1890[138]	1897[139]
Suwalski		15,667	6,206	3,014
Suwałki City	1,209		12,540	7,458
Augustowski		10,345	8,688	5,547
Augustów City	482		5,473	3,637
Władysławowski		9,863	2,618	1,228
Władysławów City	2,703		4,900	2,091
Szaki City	1,348		3,186	1,638
Wyłkowyszki		10,884	3,854	1,929
Wyłkowyszki City	2,665		7,773	3,479

[136] Obraz jeograficzno-statystyczny Królestwa Polskiego, Ibid.
[137] *Памятная книжка Сувалкской губернии на 1873 год*, (1872), Отдел 3-й, 106–107.
[138] Труды Варшавского статистического комитета для десяти губерний Царства Польского, Ibid, 148–155.
[139] *Первая всеобщая перепись населения Российской империи 1897 г., LIX, Сувалкская губерния*, 62, 63.

Districts (Powiats) and cities	1827[136]	1871[137]	1890[138]	1897[139]
Wierzbołów City	794		1,940	1,219
Kalwariski		12,384	5,594	2,945
Kalwaria City	3,515		8,192	3,581
Mariampolski		15,256	11,977	7,376
Mariampol City	1,225		5,109	3,268
Preny City	1,250		2,366	1,100
Sejnski		13,079	14,541	7,766
Sejny City	1,917		3,308	1,918
Total		**84,478**	**108,265**	**59,195**